REGISTERED No. 1—1877.

The Bombay Gazette.

No 8.730.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1877.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	26	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs.	5 0
Second do.		2 8
Third do.		2 8
Fourth and succeeding Insertions		0 2½ As.

a line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our usual ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, AND LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the s.s. JAVA, 1465 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander F. Correo, as above, from Kurrachee, on SATURDAY, the 10th February 1877.

The Java is fitted in the usual style of the Company's vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 31 First-class Passengers and 12 Second-class.

The Steamers leaving Bombay on FRIDAY the 2nd February and on TUESDAY, the 6th March, can carry forward Cargo and Passengers for transfer to the Java.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 26th December 1876.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the s.s. "PUTTIALLA" 849 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander R. Henderson, on SATURDAY, the 3rd Feb. 1877, at 4 P.M., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pon icherry, Madras Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the s.s. "PUCHUMBA" 867 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander J. Melville, on FRIDAY, the 2nd February, 1877, at 4 P.M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, JASK BUNDERABBAS LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSHEH and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every TUESDAY, at 10 A.M.

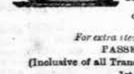
The s.s. "PUCHUMBA," 867 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 2nd February 1877, at 4 P.M.

The s.s AKOLA, 572 Tons, 125 H.P., Commander T. M. Williams, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 6th February 1877, at 10 A.M., calling at Veraval, Pore Bunder, Mangrole and Catch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th and on the 1st of each month.

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	26	22	8	
Port Said	28	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Including Wines.

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

RATTAN to sail on THURSDAY 1st February 1877.
AUSTRALIA to sail on THURSDAY, 1st March 1877.
INDIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 15th March 1877.
PERSIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 31st March 1877.
RUMATRA to sail on SUNDAY 1st Apr l 1877.
ASSIRIA to sail on SUNDAY, 15th April 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A.M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 20th January 1877.

RUBATTINO S. N. COMPANY.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO NAPLES, LIVORNO, AND GENOA.

MESSRS. R. RUBATTINO & Co.'s well-known Steamer INDIA, Captain Donego, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 15th March next, to be followed by the PERSIA, Captain Merello, to leave on SATURDAY, the 31st March, 1877, *without fail*. For passage and particulars of information, apply to

C. GRONDONA, Agent,
Rubattino S. N. Company.

"WILSON" LINE.

FOR LIVERPOOL, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

S. S. YEDDO, 1,800 Tons.

J. OWEN, COMMANDER.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 1st FEBRUARY.

THE above Vessel will have despatch on the date named. She has excellent accommodation amidships (with a Saloon on deck) for First-Class Passengers.

Rates of Passage Money, exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board.

FIRST CLASS.....Rs. 450.

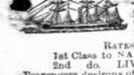
For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 25th January 1877.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES AND LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE S. S. INDIA will sail positively on WEDNESDAY, the 14th February, and will be followed by the MACEDONIA on WEDNESDAY, the 28th idem.

Rates of Passage Money.

1st Class to NAPLES.....Rs. 400.
2nd do. LIVERPOOL.....Rs. 500.

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and Passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy Baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance and tender any information required by Passengers.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 20th January 1877.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	B.P.	Captains.	Feb. 1877.
NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	8th—Suez, &c.
SURAT	3141	530	G. C. Burne	17th—Southampton.
TEHERAN	2589	400	A. H. Johnson.	19th—Suez, &c.
CATHAY	2982	450	R. J. Dundas	26th—Southampton.
				Mar. 1877.
VENETIA	2736	450	E. Ashdown	8th—Suez, &c.
PEKIN	2727	400	W. Woolcott	12th—Southampton.
SUMATRA	2488	450	C. Anderson	19th—Suez, &c.
MONGOLIA	2833	530	A. Coleman	26th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct ; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 5 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th January 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 6th Feb. 1877, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. KASHGAR, (2,621 Tons and 450 H. P.), Captain E. J. Baker, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium, the Officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before Noon, on SATURDAY, the 3rd February 1877.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 23rd Jan. 1877. Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

ON SATURDAY, the 3rd Feb. 1877, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY'S Steam, ship ASSAM, 3,033 Tons, 500 H. P., Captain N. Stewart, R.N.R., will be despatched as above, calling at Galle.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
3, Rampart Row, 27th January 1877. Superintendent.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co.
SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY,
at Dongree, Colly Street

On THURSDAY next, the 8th February 1877, at 4 P.M., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Official Assignee, High Court, and on account and risk of Jairam Pragjee, an Insolvent, the following, his personal property, viz. :—

All that piece or parcel of Land, or Government Ground, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, standing thereon situate without the Fort of Bombay, in Dongree, Colly Street, Assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 168 and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 891, and containing by admeasurement about 125 square yards, and bounded as follows :—that to say on the east by the aforesaid Dongree Colly Street, on the west by the public drain for the line of the said Street on the north by the house of Kerpal Heerjee, and on the south by the house of Sha Versey.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Official Assignee, High Court, or to the undersigned

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 31st January, 1877.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

A LARGE SUPPLY on hand. Usual DISCOUNT to the TRADE.

Agents.—D. S. KEMP & Co., BOMBAY.

CAPTAIN BURTON'S

TONIC BITTERS.

USED with invariable benefit and STRONGLY RECOMMENDED by that Eminent Traveller.

Per Bottle—Rs. 2.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY

HOUSEHOLD CLARET.

A SOUND and trustworthy Wine for general table use. Fresh shipment just bottled.

PER DOZEN.....Rs. 10.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

LIQUOR CHIRETTINÆ
AND
SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE

Are prompt and powerful Tonics ; adapted to patients of all ages, and incapable of deranging the most delicate functions. In Nervous and Muscular Lassitude and in want of Appetite they are invaluable.

Per Bottle
Liq. Chirettinæ, Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4-8.
Sacch. Chirettine, „ 1-8 and „ 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY

For Sale at this Office.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" SHEET ALMANACK for 1877.
PRICE TWO ANNAS.

For Sale at this Office.

THE PRIVATE SOLDIER IN INDIA.

Price—One Rupee

NOW READY,
SUGGESTIONS REGARDING THE
NEW CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE.
BY
W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service,
PRICE ONE RUPEE.
May be had at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

Now Ready.

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE IN INDIA,
AND
GOVERNMENT POLICY.
AS EXEMPLIFIED BY THE HISTORY OF THE BOMBAY HARBOUR FORESHORE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.
PRICE ONE RUPEE.

FOR SALE,
INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.
Re-printed from the *Bombay Gazette*.

Price—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office and from Messrs Thacker, Vining & Co.

FOR SALE, at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,
THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING
For Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1872. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4 ; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8 ; 25 Copies, Rs. 1-4 ; and for single Copy, One Anna.

For Sale at this Office.

THE NEW INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT AND TARIFF,
In neat Pamphlet form, 8vo. Demy. 25 pp

Price—Four Annas

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ AND THE WESTERN PORTS OF ITALY.
(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

NOTICE.—The Italian Mail Steamer BATAVIA, Capt Crocco, will sail as above on THURSDAY, the 1st February 1877, at 10 A.M.

Passengers are requested to be on board at 9 A.M.

C. GRONDONA,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.

FOR LIVERPOOL, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.
TO LEAVE ABOUT 10TH FEBRUARY.

THE fine Steamship GUY MANNERING, 2,8 2 Tons, Captain Charles Mann, will be despatched as above She has very superior first-class accommodation, and is fitted with every appliance calculated to promote the comfort of Passengers.

The RATE OF PASSAGE is

1st Class to Live pool .....Rs. 500.

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on Board at moderate prices.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL, & Co Agents,
or GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,
Bombay, 30th January 1877. Passenger Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
S. S. BRANKSOME HALL,
CAPT KENNETH HORE.

THE above Steamer will sail for LIVERPOOL on WEDNESDAY, the 28th February, positively.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 30th January 1877. Agents.

NOTICE.—We have THIS DAY REMOVED our Office to the Second Floor of No. 5, Meadow Street.

A. BLASCHECK & Co.

Bombay, 31st January 1877.

WE beg to notify that Mr. F. SAUQUET is admitted as PARTNER in our Firm from THIS DATE.

SIEGFRIED FRERES & CIE.

Havre, 1st January 1877.

AGENTS WANTED for the Sale of BEE'S SCALE REMOVER, a cure for incrustation in Steam Boilers. Very liberal commission. Address, with references, BEE & Co., Stratford, London, England.

WINDMILL PNEUMATIC PUMPS, constructed on entirely new principles, capable of raising water to any height, are finely illustrated in the operation of one of these Machines now on exhibition.

Apply for full particulars to H. BALLANTINE, Esq., care of Ewart, Latham & Co., Bombay.

NOTICE.—MR. THOMAS GILBERTSON, late Manager of Watson's Esplanade Hotel, begs to notify that he is NO LONGER CONNECTED with the above Establishment in any way.

31st January 1877.

BYCULLA CLUB.—The HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House on TUESDAY, the 27th February 1877, at 6 P.M.

N. MORISON, Secretary.

Bombay, 30th January 1877.

FOR SALE, a SOLID MAHOGANY CONCERT-GRAND PIANO by Collard and Collard, the property of H. Cleveland, Esq. It has Broadwood action and was made to order for India sixteen months ago. Price Rs. 1,700. Apply to

SOUNDY & Co.

Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

TO BE LET, from 1st March till end of October, a partly furnished BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill, Nepean Sea Road. Rent moderate. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE.
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, an Upper storied large well-built BUNGALOW at Bandora, in excellent order, suitable for two or more families. Rent low. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

Just Published.

THE BOMBAY FORESHORE,
THE PORT TRUST,
AND
GOVERNMENT CONNECTION THEREWITH,
To be had at the TIMES OF INDIA Office.
PRICE ANNAS 4.

PRIZES FOR A HACK VEHICLE.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Municipal Commissioner is pleased to extend the time for receiving the DESIGNS and MODELS up to 10th proximo.

(By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
C. P. BRAHAM, C.E.
Deputy Executive Engineer in Charge.
Bombay, Executive Municipal Engineer's Office, 30th January 1877.

BARODA SKY RACES.—The dates fixed for the above Races are WEDNESDAY, 21st, FRIDAY, 23rd, and MONDAY, 26th of February

The following Race is added to those already published in the Programme :

AHMEDABAD CUP—Over the Gallowsy Steeplechase Course. For all ponies 13-2 and under ; 12-2 to carry 11st. 6lb. 4 lbs. al owed for every 1 Mile under. Winners—once, 7lbs. ; twice or oftener, 10 lbs, extra. Entrance—Free

W. LOCH, Lieut.,
Honorary Secretary, Baroda Sky Races.

THE SEAFORDE LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

LAND SURVEYOR.—WANTED IMMEDIATELY by the Seaforde Land Improvement Company, Limited, a SURVEYOR who can speak both English and Guzerattee, competent to take Levels, make accurate Surveys, take out quantities of Earthwork, Masonry, &c., and generally to lay out and superintend work on the Company's Estate near Nowsaree.

First rate references will be required. Salary Rs. 100 a month.

Apply to A. W. FORDE,
Secretary to the Seaforde Land Improvement Co., Limited,
No 44, Meadow Street.

NOW READY.

THE SECOND EDITION OF
MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.
PRICE RUPEES FIVE.

IN ONE HANDSOME VOLUME CLOTH BOUND
CONTAINING UPWARDS OF FIVE
HUNDRED PAGES.

THE GUIDE contains an increased amount of local and general information, corrected to the latest practicable date ; while the whole contents of the work are carefully revised and re-arranged, and made as correct and trustworthy as possible.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 2, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the New General Post Office.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES FOR LIFE ASSURANCE IN INDIA.

REDUCED RATES for Assurance of CIVILIANS Resident in India, and for MILITARY MEN in Civil employ.

FOR Rs. 1,000 ON A SINGLE LIFE FOR THE WHOLE TERM THEREOF. *WITHOUT PROFITS.*

Age.	Yearly.	Age.	Yearly.	Age.	Yearly.	Age	Yearly.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs a. p.
20	25 9 4	24	26 14 8	28	28 10 0	32	30 13 4
21	25 14 0	25	27 5 4	29	29 2 8	33	31 6 8
22	26 3 4	26	27 12 0	30	29 11 4	34	21 1 4
23	26 8 8	27	28 2 8	31	30 4 0	35	32 11 4

BOMBAY.

Medical Referee—James Arnott, Esq., M.D.
Agents.—Killick, Nixon & Co.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, a set of SECOND-HAND ENGLISH DOUBLE HARNESS, in good order. For Price, &c. apply at this Office.

SWISS CONDENSED MILK, prepared in Switzerland, just received per Nizam, at Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen for CASH ONLY Apply to W. J. ESSAI.

SPENCER'S Masonic publications, Calendar and Pocket Book, Aprons and Jewels, for sale at N. V. Cranenberg & Co.'s, Elphinstone Circle, opposite the Custom House.

WANTED, an intelligent Eurasian Youth, about 19 years of age, as Time-keeper. Apply "X." stating where previously employed to the Office of this paper.

FOR SALE, Chromo-Lithographic Drawings, Illustrations of Sporting Incidents, on Stout Cardboard, measuring 25 by 19 inches. Price Re. 1 per Copy. Series of Six—Rs. 5 ; Postage paid to all parts of India. Apply to CAXTON PRINTING WORKS, 27, Meadow Street, Bombay.

MESSRS. LEAL BROS. & CO.'S MADEIRA.

H. M. the King of Portugal has for some time accorded his PATRONAGE to Messrs. LEAL BROS. & Co., who have APPOINTED US their SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

NOTICE.

APOLLINARIS WATER.

We have accepted the AGENCY for the sale of this CELEBRATED WATER. For Analysis, and Testimonials see the Company's Advertisement

Quotations as under :—	Duties included Per Cask. Rs.	A.
8 dozen Pints (Soda water bottles)	24	0
6 „ Quarts	18	0
8 „ Pints (Ordinary)	16	0
4 „ Quarts	13	0

An order for 3 casks accompanied by Cash, will carry 10 PER CENT. discount. Single casks order subject to 5 PER CENT. for Cash, with order.

BASS'S INDIA PALE ALE.

Our Own Bottling.

	NET CASH. Rs.	A.	CREDIT. Rs	A.	
In Casks of 3 doz. Qts.....per doz.	6	4	6	12	} *Duties included.*
In Casks of 6 doz. Pts.....per doz.	4	4	4	12	

COOPER, A VATTING OF DUBLIN STOUT AND LONDON PORTER.

Bottled by the London Cooper Company.

In Casks of 3 doz. Qts.....per doz.	6	4	6	12	} *Duties included.*
In Casks of 6 doz. Pts.....per doz.	4	4	4	12	

GUINNESS'S STOUT.

Bottled by Moline and Company.

Casks containing 3 doz. Qts.....per doz.	6	8	7	0	} *Duties included.*
Casks containing 6 doz. Pts.....per doz.	4	8	5	0	

ORDERS UNACCOMPANIED BY CASH WILL BE TREATED AT CREDIT RATES.

Messes, Clubs, Co-Operative Societies and Traders will be liberally treated.

WE ASK THEIR SUPPORT.

N. B.—Forwarding charges we add to the above rates. We guarantee each case to contain its FULL complement of bottles when despatched, and agree to take back or exchange any Wine that may not be approved of ON ARRIVAL BUT NOT AFTERWARDS.

☞ *Mofussil Constituents are requested, before taking delivery of their Goods, to see that the weight agrees with the Railway receipt.*

LOCAL AGENTS.

Mr. JAMES PEARSE, 22, Apollo Street, Fort.
Mr. EDULJEE PALLONJEE, and Mr. JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE.
Borah Bazaar Street. Poydoni.
Bombay, January 1877.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,
SOLE AGENTS.

BOMBAY MUSIC SALOONS.

ILLUSTRATED PRICED CATALOGUES FREE BY POST ON APPLICATION.

SOUNDY AND Co., BOMBAY.

HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS.

ARE RESPECTFULLY INVITED TO INSPECT

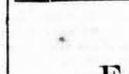
BADHAM & COMPANY'S
CELEBRATED TRAVELLING KIT
READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

Cash Prices.

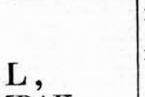
	Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Deck Suits	10 to 15 8	Travelling Caps	3 8	Courier do	4-8 to 12 8	Filters for Travellers covered Wicker, from	11 4
Overland Suits	25 0	Travelling Seal-skin Caps	6-8 to 8 8	Money Belts	2-8 to 6 8	Pock t Filters	2 12
Warm Suits	30 to 40 0	Travelling Hats	3-8 to 4 8	Sovereign Boxes	3 to 6 8	Air Tight Uniform cases.	22 0
Overcoats and Inverness Capes, from	35 to 65 0	Cardigan Jackets, very warm	9-8 to 12 8	Tiffin Baskets fitted	16 to 22 8	Spong Bags	1 8
Dressing Gowns	9 to 20 0	Sheets, per pair	2 8	Air Pillows	5 0	Travelling do	1 8
Pajamas	3 0	Pillow Cases, each	1-4 to 2 8	Travelling do	1 8	Sponges	3 8
Oxford Shirts, Collar attached	5 8	Blankets	each 10 0	Do. Hoss Hair do	7 8	Soap Boxes	1 8
White do.	4 8	Long Rugs or Scotch Mauds	10 to 15 0	Folding Camp Bedsteads	22 8	Smelling Salts, per bottle	2 8
French Cambric do., Collar attached	4 8	Cork Mattresses	19 8	Cork Mattresses	15 0	Aromatic Vinegar per bot	2 0
English Cambric do	4 0	Cotton do	15 0	Cotton do	10 0	To th Brush Cards	0 11
B st Shrunk Flannel do	8 0	Rug Straps	1-8 to 2 0	Rug Straps	1-8 to 2 0	Do. Brushes	0 10
Silk and Wool do	8 8	Waterproof Coats or Shawls	Wool From 22 0	Waterproof Coats	Wool From 22 0	Nail Do	0 12
Spun Silk do	11 0	Portmanteaus or Overland Trunks	12-8 to 23 0	6-Inch Drab Twil Waterproof Sheeting	6 0	Hair Brushes and Combs	
Gents' Under Vests	3-8 to 6 0	Solid Leather do	49 0	42-Inch White Waterproof	4 8	In Tortoise shell	9-8 to 12 1
Extra Large do	7 0	Extra Large do	75 0	Linen Faced Collars doz.	0 12	Razors, Ivory Handles	3 8
Bathing Drawers	2 0	Black Hide Bags	11 8	Linen Faced Cuffs per doz.	1 8	Do. Strops	3 8 to 5 1
Gents' Under Pants	4 to 8 0	Extra large do	24 0	Linen Collars per doz.	1 8	Nail Scissors	1-8 to 1 2
Silk Suspenders	2 8	Gladstone Bags	35 0	Cambric Handkerchiefs	0 6	Briar Root Pipes	1 12
Gents' Cotton Socks, doz.	8 8	Ladies' Hand Bag	7 8	Warm Gloves	2 11	Tobacc Pouches	1 8
Warm do	15 8	Travelling Writing Cases fitted	11 4	Mitts	2 8	Cameo ne Taps	8 8
Ladies' Under Vests	6 8	Ladies' Carriage Bags, fitted complete	58 8	Mufflers	2 12	Pockets K ives	2 8
Ladies' White Cotton Hose doz	13 8	Gents' Bags, fitted complete	72 0	Pins, Scarf	1 0	Ma ine Soap, 3 cakes for	0 12
Ladies' Heather Merino Hose doz	9 0	Ladies' Dressing Cases	11 8	Shaving do 8t ck	1 0	Shaving do	0 6
Children's White Cotton Socks, from doz.	6-8 to 12 8	Gents' Dressing Cases	11 8	Sailors' Knot	1-8 to 3 0	Lloyd's Eux es	1 4
Heather Merino do.	6-8 to 12 8	Soiled Linen Bags, all sizes	5 to 6 ———	Windsors for Bow or Tying	1-8 to 4 6	Oriental To th Paste	1 8
Ladies' Sun and Travelling Hats, from	6 to 15 0	Cash Bags	6 0 6 12	Gents' Canvas Shoes	2 12	Fragrant Flori line	1 8
				Gents' Slippers	2 8	O er and Chairs best	12 8 8
				Ladies' Shoes	2 11	Beach 6 ys	———
				China Bath S ippers	2 0	La gar Lab es, per doz.	0 0
						Dumb Bells, from	5 0

Suits can be made to order in six hours.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF TRICHINOPOLY JEWELLERY.



BADHAM & CO.



ESPLANADE HOTEL,
RAMPART ROW, ESPLANADE, BOMBAY.

PATRONIZED BY
HIS EXCELLENCY SIR PHILIP WODEHOUSE G.C.S.I., K.C.B.,
GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
AND
H. E. REAR-ADMIRAL CUMMING, C.B.,
COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, EAST INDIA STATION.

THE ESPLANADE is a FIRST CLASS HOTEL, and is open to the sea-breeze on every side.

Passengers by the G. I. P. Railway should book to Boree Bunder Terminus, and those by the B. B. and C. I. to Church Gate Street Station.

Within walking distance of all Government and Steamer Offices.

REVISED TARIFF.

Position of Rooms.	One Person, Daily.	Two Persons in one Room, Daily.	One Person, Monthly.	Two Persons Monthly, in one Room.
Fourth Floor	Rs. 4	Rs. 8	Rs. 110	Rs. 220
Third Floor	„ 5	„ 9	„ 140	„ 260
Second Floor	„ 6	„ 10	„ 170	„ 290
First Floor	„ 7	„ 12	„ 200	„ 350

These Terms include Baths, Lights, and Attendance.

SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR A LARGE PARTY OR A TERM.

The Divisions between the Rooms have been closed up.

Esplanade, Bombay, January 1, 1877.

HOTELS.

THE "STAR AND GARTER" HOTEL,
57, HORNBY ROW, ESPLANADE.

MR. WILLIAM SMITH, the well known Caterer, for a period of over 12 years in the service of the P. and O. S. N Company, takes this opportunity of informing his numerous Patrons, Friends and the Public generally that the above Hotel, where Visitors and others can secure at moderate rates all the advantages and comforts of an English Home, is now OPEN. The business is conducted under his exclusive management, and everything connected with the Hotel is attended to under his immediate supervision, with the greatest possible satisfaction in every respect being given to one and all.

The Hotel is within two minutes of the Offices of the P. and O. Company, all the Banks, 1 minute of the terminal station of the G. I. P. Railway Company, 3 minutes of the Church Gate Street Station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, and in the town distant vicinity of all the Public, Mercantile and other Offices in the Fort. The Tram Cars passing and repassing the Hotel doors every 5 minutes during the day and until a late hour at night ; whilst for salubrious ness and position, it cannot be surpassed in Bombay, being well ventilated, free from all kinds of unpleasant smells, open to the sea-breeze and affording ample dividews of the Harbour Back Bay, and other parts of the Island. There is a bath-room for each bed-room.

Wedding Breakfasts and Ball Suppers supplied on the shortest notice. Fish, Fruit, Oysters, &c. forwarded to constituents in the Mofussil with care and despatch. All orders to be accompanied by remittances or references for payment in Bombay.

Wines, Spirits Beer, &c., of unexceptional quality. Excellent table. Baggage taken care of.

Terms on application. Private arrangements made with Families and Permanent Residents.

BILLIARDS.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned :—

CLARETS.

From H. and C. Balaresque, Bordeaux—

Chateau de Frands	Rs. 14	per doz. Qts.
Les Canons	„ 18	„
Chateau Leoville	„ 24	„
Chateau Lafitte	„ 28	„

HOCKS.

From G. M. Faustmann Son, Mayence, Purveyor to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

Deidesheimer

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, 30TH JAN. 1877.

CONSOLS still keep up at 95¼, and French Rentes have advanced from 107⅛ to 107½, showing that all expectation of a war on the Eastern Question has passed over—a view which is confirmed by the tenor of the political telegrams received of late.

The Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday, according to Reuter, closed quiet with Surats firm, but the sales were only 8,000 bales and Mid. Orleans is quoted ⅛d. per lb. lower. Private messages report the tone as very flat, and Good Fair Omra., with the G. F. clause, February-March shipment, Canal, is quoted at 5 13/16d. per lb., a decline of ⅛d. per lb. since Saturday. Piece Goods in Manchester are flat which is against Cotton, but the depressing influence is the heavy American receipts of the past three days, which are 13,000 bales in excess of the corresponding period last year. Should the figures continue on anything approaching this scale for the remainder of the week, we may be prepared for a rapid drop in prices, as only a steady falling off from last year's figures would warrant a maintenance of the present level.

Yesterday's telegram from New York quotes a decline of ⅛ cent. per lb. both in ready Cotton and Futures, Mid. Uplands on the spot being quoted at 13¼ and May shipment at 13 9/16 cents. per lb. The receipts of Cotton at the U. S. ports to date are as follows :—

	1877. This week	Last week	1876.	1875.
Two days' Receipts..	32,000	23,000	28,000	22,000
Three days' do. ...	57,000	40,000	44,000	37 000
Total since 1st Sept	3,058,000	 2,980,000	2,555,000	

Coffee in London is unchanged. Ceylon Cocoanut Oil is 5s. per ton lower; Cochin unaltered. Bombay Linseed, Calcutta Linseed and Rapeseed are all 6d. per quarter lower; Ferozepore Rape seed is unchanged.

A further withdrawal from the Bank of England of £200,000 for France is reported, making £700 000 withdrawn for the same destination since last return.

Bar Silver is now given by Reuter at 57¾d. per oz., but we had the same quotation from private sources yesterday.

STERLING EXCHANGE to-day has been quiet in the extreme. The Banks name 1/16d. higher for buying, but there have been no bills offering to test the Market, and Bank Bills are not obtainable on better terms than yesterday. We quote :—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 10d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight..	1s. 10 5-16d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,, ...	1s. 10 5-16d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,, ...	1s. 10 5-16 to ⅜d.	,,

On Calcutta we have not heard of any business and rates are therefore nominally unchanged, say ¼ premium for demand, 1¼ per cent. discount for 6 days' sight.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is, if anything, rather quieter, but the additional firmness of the past two days was entirely on the part of sellers, no buyers of any moment having come forward. We call Fours, Rs. 97½ to Rs. 97¾; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 98 ; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 100¼.

The SHARE MARKET continues extremely quiet, transactions being almost entirely confined to Spinning and Weaving shares at a general decline of Rs. 5 to Rs. 15 per share. Banks are unaltered in every respect, as also are Press Companies. In Land Companies the only movement is a decline of Rs. 35 in Mazagons.

COTTON to-day opened weak at yesterday's quotations, but buyers, on the strength of the heavy receipts at the American ports entirely withdrew the from market. Later in the day sellers consented to a reduction of Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 per candy, and some little business was done chiefly in Comrawuttee descriptions on that basis. One feature which has tended to influence native dealers is the reported resale of a large quantity of Cotton in the up-country markets, by a leading native buyer whose operations hitherto have been in the opposite direction. We quote :—

Best Hingunghaut, ready	Rs. 220	per candy f.p.	
,, Ginned Broach, Feb	,, 220	,,	
,, Akote ,, ...	,, 205	,,	
Good Omra. ,, ...	,, 202	,,	
F. G. F. ,, ...	,, 199	,,	
G. F. ,, ...	,, 196	,,	
F. G. F. Dhollera April	,, 198	,,	
G. F. ,, ,, ...	,, 195	,,	

FREIGHTS are quiet and unchanged. Some little business has been done for ready shipment by steamer for Liverpool at £2 11 3, but shippers are generally holding off in expectation of lower rates. For shipment in a week we quote £2 8 9 and further forward £2 6-3 to £2 7-6 per ton. For Trieste and Venice the quotation is £2 2-6.

PIECE GOODS are extremely quiet, and the transactions from first hands have been most insignificant. Prices are unaltered.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS

Banks	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	102
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 do.	725
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 do.	762½
Bank of Madras.....	10,000	500	all	8 do.	650
Chartered Mercantile Bank of L. & China	30,000	250	all	8 do.	285
Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	40,000	125	all	8 do.	339
Chartered Bank of India and China	40,000	200	all	12 do.	180
National Bank of India.	37,220	250	125	6 do.	104
Oriental Bank.....	60,000	250	all	10 do.	485

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Alexandra S. and W. Co.	750	1,250	all	75 p.ct.	1,000
Alfred Mills Co.....	250	1,000	1,000	16 p.c.	1,059
Alliance Spinning.....	500	2,500	all	160 do.	2,480
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	30,000	100	80	..	75
Bhowmaggur M. and P. Co.	300	2,000	..	100 p.s.	1,600
Bombay United Mill Company	900	1,000	all	65 p.s.	1,185
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,000	300	all	..	270
Broach Mills	1,800	100	all	10 p.s.	135
Colaba S. and W. Co. ..	9 0	1,000	all	100 p.c.	845
Coorla S. and W. Co..	1,000	500	all	..	1,065
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..	650
Dharumsey Spinning ..	3,000	2,000	all	..	1,070
Fleming S. and W. Co..	1,500	1,250	all	10 p.s.	1,080
Great Eastern.. W. Co..	1,400	1,000	all	30 p.s.	1,275
Hindustan S. & W. Co..	875	1,000	all	120 p.s.	1,140
Hydrabad S. and W. Co.	700	1,000	1,000	..	990
Jewra Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	45 p.s.	1,140
Khandesh Spinning	750	1,000	all	80 p.s.	1,170
K. Mucoonjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	..	995
Madras Spinning	800	1,250	all	Nil	975
Madras U. Spinning....	420	1,000	all	75 p.s.	1,015
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	80,000	50	30	..	37½
Mandvie S. and W. Co..	1,200	500	all	..	425
Manockjee Petit's....	2,500	1,000	all	70 p.s.	1,340
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	80 p.s.	1,380
Managon S. and W. Co.	2,000	1,000	all	..	545
National S. and W. Co. of India.....	950	1,000	all	..	975
Nerlad S. and W. Co....	400	1,000	all	..	910
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Lt.....	600	2,000	all	..	940
Nursey S. and W. Co....	2,500	400	all	..	375
Oriental	1,000	625	all	80 p.s.	835
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	..	1,160
Sassoon S. & W. Co.....	1,500	1,000	all	..	1,600
Sonderdas Spinning ..	650	1,000	all	80 p.s.	960
Do do. 4 Share.	800	1,000	250	125 p.s.	200
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	..	980
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	..	700

*Per Share for the half-year.

CALCUTTA MONEY MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE "ENGLISHMAN," THURSDAY EVENING.

The position of the Bank of Bengal has further improved this week, but in this instance through the uncertain assistance of Government, whose balances have increased 25½ lakhs. The public demand has increased rather over 3 lakhs, comprising a decrease of 15½ lakhs in the private deposits, and an increase of 1¾ lakhs in the bills discounted, against a decrease of 8¾ lakhs in the loans and credits. The Bank's investments have further decreased 1½ lakhs, the whole giving an increase of 19½ lakhs in the cash balances, which now stand at 57 per cent. of the liabilities.

In the bazar, money has a declining tendency, and rates may be quoted from 1 to 2 per cent. lower than the Bank's official minimum.

In Bombay, the price of money has been moving upward, and the Bank there has again advanced its rates this week, the minimum now standing at 9 per cent. To a certain extent this may be ascribed to their approaching busy season ; but there has been a special demand there lately for funds to send over here to pay for opium. This money market has, no doubt, received considerable ease from those transmissions of money from the other side ; and if the incidence of the opium sale had fallen chiefly on Calcutta, as usual, the present high money tension would have been in the opposite direction. Silver has been going down the coast to a considerable extent ; the last steamers took 21½ lakhs to Burmah, and some moderate shipments have been made to the West Coast of the Bay also.

The Secretary of State has this week put the drag on the sale of Council Bills, only 28½ lakhs having been sold out of the usual 35. Applicants for drafts at 1 10½ received full allotments, so that is evidently the limit placed at present on them but the average was well up to 1 10⅝, almost exactly the same as last week. This action, taken in connection with a steady silver market, and the strong probability of an early loan, ought to give stability to exchange. The very heavy exports from this country will require financial adjustments are long, and there can be little doubt that a good deal more silver will be required to square the international account. The price of that metal in London has meantime further improved to 58⅜ to 58 3/16 per oz.

The dullness in import business has continued throughout most of the week, but towards the close a better demand is again apparent, and sales are on the increase.

Export trade is becoming less active, and freight engagements are falling off. Indigo met with a poor demand in to-day's sale, and prices are lower.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling rather wavered in its upward course during the holidays at the end of last week, and document bills were reported as sold down to 1 10⅜. On the opening of business on Monday, a firmer tone set in, the Banks selling six months' sight paper at 1 10 9/16 subsequently advancing to 1 10⅝ strong, with only a moderate business done, the rate having still a rising appearance. Document Bills advanced in like manner, from 1 10 13/16 to 1 10⅞ and something was done even so high as 1 10 15/16. Credit Bills were sold privately at 1 10⅞, the Banks refusing to touch them at that figure. To-day ; the rates all round became unaccountably flat, in face of continued firmness in the rates at home, and business has been done in Bank Bills at 1 10⅛ also in Document Bills at 1 10⅛ to 1 10 13/16. Telegraphic transfer was arranged early in the week at from 1 10 up to 1 10½ for forward delivery, and is ready at 1 10 5/16 to 1 10⅜ ; but to-day quotations have not been obtainable at all. The rates for commercial paper close tolerably steady, but the Banks have been rather hanging back from giving out firm selling quotations late in the afternoon. The following are the last rates given :—

Bank Telegraphic Transfer	1 10½ to 3/16 nom.
Bank Bills, on demand	1 10½
Bank Bills 3 months' sight	1 10⅝
Bank Bills 6 months' sight	1 10⅝
Credits and Clean Private Paper, 6 months' sight.....	1 10⅝ to 11/16.
Document Bills, 6 months' sight.	1 10⅝ to 13/16.

Francs—Quotations now stand as under :—Six months' sight document f. 2-40, three months' sight f. 2-38½.

Bombay.—Bank Bills at sixty days' sight are quoted at 98-8 to 98-12, with nothing doing ; but there has been a good business in demand paper at 99-10.

Madras.—Rates are the turn better for sellers ; business has been done in thirty days' sight private papers at 98 12 to 98-14 closing at about the latter figure.

China.—Rates have had a declining tendency, and the price of thirty days' sight private paper cannot be called higher than 223½ to 224.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

The market has again improved in tone, although the consequence of more Native holidays, on Friday and Saturday last, has given a fresh check to business. The money market having assumed a more favourable appearance, the enquiry for shares is decidedly reviving ; and although actual business had been small, signs are not wanting that there will be more doing ere long.

The half-yearly report of the Fort Gloster Jute Co. is not so satisfactory as those of other companies that have previously appeared ; but still it shows an improvement on the former half-year's working, sufficient profit having been realized to allow of a dividend, at the rate of 6¼ per cent. per annum, should the shareholders think proper to take it. The Directors, however, judiciously suggest that amount should be kept in reserve as working capital, which would greatly facilitate the working of the concern in the future ; and the prospects of the current half-year are said to be favourable. The market for jute manufactures has again improved, and there can be little doubt the mills generally are doing very well at present.

Government Securities have experienced some revival, the late great fall having tempted out some investment orders. The rise in four per cents has been about 1 per cent., business having been done at from 96 10 up to 97 12, and in Four-and-a-half at 97 to 97-8. The Five-and-a-half per cent. stock remains comparatively heavy, but has improved from 99-8 to 100-8, though closing scarcely so good as that. This afternoon's rates may be called :—

4 per cents.	...	97½ to ¾
4½ ,,	...	97½ to ¾
5½ ,,	...	100½ to ¾

Bank Shares remain flat, and Bengals have been sold at 667½ to 665 ex-dividend of Rs. 15 recently declared. Nati-pals have brought 110, and Allahabads 145.

Tea Shares are being more firmly held, and the present sales of the previous week or two are not being repeated. Singell are reported at 99 and 100, Chandypore at 620, Hoolungooie at 93, and Monoheeora contributory at 66 Central Cachars are asked for at 168, and Dorunga at 72.

Spinning Mill Shares remain firm. Calcutta Jute are in good request, and have gone at from 70 up to 86 cash, and considerably higher for time. Budge-Budge are also better, with business at 81, and Howrah have again brought 91 and 92, Barnagores 72, and Orientals 60.

Bowreah Cotton are again stronger, and business has taken place at from 94 to 95, but Dunbars have been sold at 67.

Coal Shares are scarcely moving yet, but there has been a transaction in Beerbhoomes at the improved price of 90 ; Ranegunges, however, have dropped to 45.

Miscellaneous Shares.—Carew and Co., Limited, have been dealt in at 132, India General Steam at 870, and Landing and Shipping at 51.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE S. S. CURNET, 1088 tons, Captain J. S Caines, sailed yesterday for Rangoon in ballast.

THE SHIP HEREFORD, 1,439 tons, Captain McCarthy, will sail to-day for Galle in ballast.

THE BARQUE CHILE, 767 tons, Captain F. Ward, will sail to-day for Hull, with a cargo of 13,103 cwts linseed, 5,000 cwts myrabolams, and 240 cwts bones.

THE S. S. OCEDUS, 162 tons, Captain G. J. Baker will sail to-day for Coast and Cutch, with a general cargo and one hundred and twenty five deck passengers.

THE SHIP COUNTY OF CAITHNESS, 1,646 tons, Captain A Miller, arrived in harbour on the 29th instant from Glasgow (October 19th), with a cargo of 1,710 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir & Co.

THE following is the list of passengers per Italian mail steamer Batavia, Captain Orocco, sailing on Thursday, the 1st February at 10 A.M. :—For Genoa—Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Pollen. Mr. R. V. Hearn, Mrs. Hearn, three children and one European nurse, Dr. Tomsend Miss Sparke and one boy, Miss Polzi, Rev. E. G. Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. Hazell and one child, Col. Fred. Roome, Mr. R. B. King, Lt. Col. Balfour, Rev Father Giulia D. Alatri, Rev. Michel Ryan, Rev. Domenic Hammill, Rev. Stephen Mandermutt, Rev. S Kennedy, Rev. Laurence Macarthy, Rev. Felix. Hickson, Mrs. Blackmore. For Naples—Mr. O. E. Girdlestone, Mrs. Girdlestone, Mr. J. Balfour, Mr. Alexander Hullah. For Leghorn—Mr. and Mrs. Michell, G. G. Vernier Meritello, two children, and one infant.

THE S. S. DUKE OF SUTHERLAND.—The *Madras Times* of Monday last says :—The steam tug Hunsdon, 250 horse power, which had been engaged to tow out the s. s. Duke of Sutherland, arrived in the roads yesterday morning. The Duke of Sutherland is putting down more anchors and will discharge some of her cargo this morning, and, after she has been somewhat lightened, the towing operations will be commenced. The vessel is still sound and is not taking in any water and great hopes are entertained of her being saved. The Government have ordered a marine court of enquiry to be held into the circumstances which led to the stranding of the steamer, and the court will sit as soon as the services of the officers can be spared from the vessel.

ARRIVAL.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
29	County of Caithness	Miller	Glasgow, Oct. 19.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders	Destinations.
30	Selhamy	Pine.....	Mauritius.
	Coronet (s)	Caines	Rangoon.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Ocrun, Baker, to Coast and Cutch.
Ship Hereford, McCarthy, to Galle.
Barque Chile, Ward, to Hull.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :

Steamer Assam, to Australia.
Steamer Puttialia, to Coast and Calcutta.
Steamer Nowshera, to P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
Steamer Surat, to Aden and Suez.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.		
26	Chyebassa (s)	Calcutta.
	Nipee (s)	Calcutta.
27	Coldinhame	False Point.
	Nevada	London.
	Merkara (s)	London.
28	Hurcolus (s).....	Calcutta.
	Minden (s)	Galle.
	Africa (s)	Ca cutta.
	Socotra (s).....	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.		
25	Viceroy (s)	Calcutta.
	Orbir	Goopulpore.
	Lord (s)	Calcutta.
26	D agon (s).....	Goopulpore.
	Sea Gull (s)	Calcutta.
	Chyebassa (s)	Southern Ports.
27	John Allen	Balasore.
	Japan (s)	Calcutta.
	Mikado (s).....	Calcutta.
28	Melnam	Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED

Per s. s. Merkara—For Colombo —Revd. J. Duthie. Mrs. Duthie, Miss Duthie Mr. Caldwell, Mr. Dundas, Mr. W. Wilkinson and Mr. W. Lowrie.

For Madras.—Mr. Winn, masters Lee, Capt. W. H. Franklyn, Mrs Franklyn, Mrs. Mackay, Mr. Chesagappah and Dr. Cullimore.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JANUARY 30.

FROM LIVERPOOL

Guy Mannering s—10 barrel rolls sulphur Tezpall Cama, Childwall Hall s—4 packages hardware, Kekabhoy Shaik Ally.

FROM LONDON

Nizam s—260 boxes tinned plates, B. and A. Hormuzjee.
Xanthos s—44 casks glassware, Lafond Brothers ; 1 case wine, Rogers and Co
Rennon s—6 cases brandy, C. Bouneviale and Co.
Virago s—97 casks brandy, C T Meill and Heerjeebhoy Merwanjee Wadia.

FROM TRIESTE.

Ettore s—40 cases beer, A C Gumpert, 25 cases preserved milk J. Neuberg.

FROM VENICE.

Surat s—6 cases dye, Vinay and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Suunene—143 cases brandy. C. T. Meile and Heerjeebhoy, Merwanjee Wadia.
Batavia —500 boxes brandy and 1,150 boxes claret. Nowrojee Hormusjee and sons ; 250 boxes claret, B-B, Brandenberg and Co ; 30 cases cooks, Pallonjee Heerjeebhoy ; 100 cases brandy, Merwanjee & Co
Austria s—17 cases brandy C. Bouneviale and Co.
Sumatra s—19 cases brandy, C. Bouneviale and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS —JANUARY 30.

FOR LIVERPOOL

Yeddo s—119½ cwts coir yarn, Hajee Metha Cassum ; 33 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott and Co ; 75 bales cotton, Ralli Bros here ; 51 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co ; 160 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co ; 160 cwts coir yarn, Nanjee Khuttow.
Arago s—22 bales wool, Bhowanjee Fanschun ; 16 bales wool, Fregjee Lockmidass ; 30 bales wool, Fazul Mahomed Dawa ; 50 bales cotton W Nicol and Co ; 125 bales cotton, Gowalidas Gulleej ; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 32 bales cotton, Ritchie, St hart and Co
Guy Mannering s—412½ cwts galls Nanjee Heerjee ; 488 bags myrabolams, Kessoo and Co ; 13 bales wool, Volkart Brothers ; 300 bales cotton, Campbell, Mitchell and Co ; 500 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co ; 37 bales wool, Finlay, Scott and Co ; 173 cwts coir yarn, Nanjee Govindjee.

FOR LONDON.

Surat s—1,637 bags coffee, 152 bales senna, 86 cases ginger ; 5 cases gin, 21 cases cig-rs, 51 bales hides 43 bales wool, 37 bales tobacco, 2) bales silk waste, 219, bales gutta percha, 89 packages rubber, 283 bags pepper, 124 bags tapioca, 14 bales silk, 3 cases fi mmaws, 15 cases nutmegs, 17 packages. cooves, 2 case mace, and 6 cases benjamin, P and O S N Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Oneida—100 bales cotton. W Nicol and Co.
Count-se of Pembroke—56 bales cotton. W Nicol and Co.
Cosmopolite s—150 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 150 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Batavia s—1 box gold coins, A C Marchi.

FOR VENICE

Nizam s—1 case peacock feathers, Abromovitz and Co.

FOR TRIESTE

Ettore s—300 bales cotton, George, Lockhart and Co ; 331 packages coffee. A Bleschek and Co.
Nizam s—50 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott and Co.

FOR GENOA

Batavia s—50 bales cotton, Ker copland and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Kashgar s—133 bales cotton, Cursetjee Ebram ; 19 cases shark fins and 18 cases fishmaws, Verjee Nanjee ; 15 barrels flour P and O S N Co ; 73 cases sharkfins and fishmaws and 22 cases soap, Pestonjee Nusserwanjee.

FOR PONDICHERRY.

Pattialia s—200 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON VIA CANAL.

3141 Surat (s), Burn—Malls. 12th Feb.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CANAL.

1681 Arago (s), Jones—M. Nossetwanjee & Co.
2114 Guy Mannering (s), Mann—W. Nicol & Co.
1477 Yeddo (s), Owen—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

728 Countess of Rothes, Hill—Killick, Nixon and Co.
1265 Lady Cairns, Carroll Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1 80 Oneida, Eaton—D. Morwanjee & Co.
1543 Raphael, Sherman—W and A. Graham & Co.

FOR HULL.

1756 Shakespeare, McGregor—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR HAVRE VIA CANAL.

1017 Cosmopolitan (s), Pitcher—Ralli Brothers.

FOR UNITED KINGDOM OR CONTINENT.

766 Chile, Ward—W. Nicol & Co.
1126 Cape Comorin, Howell—Ralli Brothers.
1217 Delawar, Dyce—Wallace & Co.
1270 Varuna, Philp—Ralli Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

1426 Ettore (s), Lezerich—A. Lloyd & Co.

FOR VENICE.

1727 Nizam (s), Barlow—Malls. 5th Feb.

FOR DUNKIRK.

523 Hotspur Shaw—Killick, Nixon & Co.

FOR AUSTRALIA.

1747 Assam (s), Cates—P. and O. Co.

FOR GENOA.

1353 Batavia (s), Crocco—Rubattino & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

1514 Kashgar (s), Baker—P. and O. Co.

FOR GALLE.

1440 Hereford, McCarthy—Ritchie Steuart & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1413 County of Peebles, Fryer—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1414 Frank Pendleton Nichols.

FOR MOULMEIN.

1136 Romania Jack—Fairlay Muir & Co.

FOR COCHIN.

101 Mahi, Nacoda—D, B. Khan.

FOR RICE PORTS.

1379 George F. Manser—Humphrey.
896 Thirza, Dhal—Knoop & Co.

NOT FIXED.

1175 Anne Roydon, Thomas—Killick, Nixon & Co.
661 Batavia, Brow
582 Bienvenida, Garriga.
1 85 City of Dunedin, Kilcan—W. Nicol & Co.
1198 Centurion, Widdicombe—Gaddum & Co.
1616 Country of Cashmere, Phillips—Finlay Muir & Co.
983 Down Castle, Gallicher—McCulloch, Beyts & Co.
1253 Herald Rear'aver (s) Heltberg.
1339 Prince Regent, Arvelund.
1108 Professor Mohn, Lamp—James Mackintosh & Co.
279 Rose, Cook.
1191 Robert Kerr, Fleming—Killick, Nixon & Co.
699 Silas Curtis, Coughton.
1499 Thomas, Hilyard—Turnbull.
1371 Z. Ring, Moran—Killick, Nixon & Co.

COUNTRY TRADER.

534 Bushire Merchant, Nacoda.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

874 Abyssinia (s), 4, James—(Harbour Defence.)
1081 Daphne (s), 5, Evans—(In Dock.)
800 Hugh Rose (s), 8, Downine.
1107 Mackin (s), 4, James—(Harbour Defence.)
May Frere Guthrie.
Tweed (s) Ward.
Undaunted (s), 31, Fanshawe—(Flagship.)

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—JANUARY 27.

Rundall, Lieut, Bengal Maywar Bheel Corps, from sick leave, from England.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ORDERS.

(Central Provinces' Gazette, 27th January.)

Three month's privilege leave of absence is granted to Maj T H Brooke, Offg Depy Comsr, Mandla, from the 1st March next, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr A U Fanshawe, C. S., Asst Comsr, Nagpur, reported his departure on the 4th instant, through on medical certificate Bombay on the 3rd inst.

Capt J W Macdougall Asst Comsr, Nagpur, received charge of the Nagpur Dist from Col J B Dennys, Deputy Comsr, on the 27th instant, before noon.

The following temporary promotions are made :—

Capt F B Morris, supernumerary Asst Comsr, to officiate as Asst Comsr 2nd class with effect from the 12th Dec inst.

Mr J Goodridge, C. S., Offg Asst Comsr 2nd class, to revert to Offg Asst Comsr 3rd class, from the above date.

Mr T E Ellison, C. S., Asst Comsr 3rd class to officiate as Asst Comsr 1st class, with effect from the 9th instant.

Mr R Logan, C. S., Summa Asst Comsr, to officiate as Asst Comsr 3rd class from the 9th inst.

Mr H C Williams, C. S., Asst Comsr, received charge of the Registrar's Office, Bhandara Dist from Mr Hussan Ali, Extra-Asst Comsr, in the afternoon of the 16th Jan 1877.

Mr R H Finch, C. S., Asst Comsr, received charge of the Registrar's Office, Nimar Dist, from Tahsildar, Gunput Rao, on the 18th Jan inst.

Mr R Logan, C. S., Asst Comsr, has been placed in charge of the Jubulpore Treasury, from the afternoon of the 16th inst.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Punjab Government Gazette, January 25.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The Revd A Sharp, Chaplain of Subathu, has obtained the usual subsidized leave under Rule 10 (a) Suppl mdt E of the Civil Leave Code, 3rd Edition, with effect from the 1st January 1877, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same, on his having passed before a Medical Board at Bombay.

Mr G W Rivaz, Asst Comsr, from the Gurdaspur to the Jullundur Dist.

Surgn-Maj A Taylor, on special duty, Delhi, has obtained thirty days' subsidiary leave on full pay, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of the same preparatory to proceeding on the furlough granted to him in G G O No 22, dated 12th Jan 1877.

Coll J W F Bean, Cant Maj, from Rawalpindi to Umballa.

Maj A Stewart, Cant Maj, from Umballa to Rawalpindi.

Mr W R H Merk, Asst Comsr, Rawalpindi, is appointed to officiate as Cant Mag, Rawalpindi, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the forenoon of the 3rd Jan 1877, pending the arrival of Maj A Stewart.

Lt C P Massy, Asst Comsr, resumed charge of the Sub-division of Attock, in the Rawalpindi District, from Aftab Bashar Khan, Extra Asst Comsr, on the forenoon of the 23rd Dec 1876.

Surgeon-Maj G Dee, 6th Punjab Infy, is appointed to officiate as Civil Surgeon of Ferozepore, with effect from the forenoon of the 13th Dec 1876.

Lt-Col C W Jenkins, Depy Comsr, returned from special duty, and resumed charge of the Shahpur Dist from Mr H W Steel, on the forenoon of the 18th Jan 1877.

Asst Surgn Baker Das, doing general duty at the Mayo Hospital, Lahore, is appointed in charge of the Peshawar dispensary, with effect from the forenoon of the 24th Dec 1876, during the absence on leave of Asst-Surgn Chetan Shah, or until further orders.

Maj W H Johnstone, Depy Comsr, reported his arrival at Bombay on the 18th Jan 1877, on return from the furlough granted to him in G G O No 1087, dated 20th Nov 1874.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Mr H J L Reid, Asst Dist Supt of Police, was temporarily transferred from Lahore to Hoshiarpur

He left Lahore on the 28th May and returned to it on the 9th June 1876.

Mr H H G Rotton, Offg Asst Dist Supt of Police, was employed on special duty at Delhi from the 1st Dec 1876 to the 15th Jan 1877 (both days inclusive).

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Adjutant General's Office, Simla, 20th January. 1877.)

Under instructions from the Govt of India, the following offic rs will proceed at once, at the public expense to Goa, on duty to the Chief Secy, Madras, viz :—

Lt-Col W Hoowy, Bl Infy ; Capts W R Hamilton, 4th Bl Cavy ; A P Broome, 18th Bl Cavy ; W W Bisset, 9th Bl Lancers ; D J S Macleod, Mad Cavy ; Lt R C D Wills, 60th Rifles ; and C A Mercer 4th Goorkhas.

With reference to G O C C dated 4th May 1876, page 197, Capt H S Ingleson, R.A. having passed the prescribed examination is confirmed in the appointment of Aide-de-Camp, to Maj Gen C T Chamberlain, C.B., commanding Oudh Divn, with effect from the 17th April 1876.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards the name of Lt A M O'Beirne, 46th Foot, is to be added to the list of officers detailed for duty at the recruit depots to published in G O C C of the 6th Oct 1876, page 516.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the Lower Standard in Hindustani, on the 9th Jan 1877 :—

Lt A H N U Champion, 34th Foot and Lt G H Owen.

The undermentioned candidate is reported to have passed, on 10th Jan 1877, at Meean Meer, the test in Punjabi agreeably to Sec 23, Bl Army Regulations :—

Lt D Chesney 23rd Pioneers.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Capt S D Barrow, 2nd Sqdn 8 Cav, 10th Bl Lancers to officiate as Dep Asst Q-Mr Genl of the Divn, in addition to his other duties, consequent on the departure on special service of Capt E F Chapman.

Oudh Division Order, dated 6th Jan 1877, appointing Maj E B Kenyon, C.S., Sqdn Comdr 6th Bl Cavy, to act as Depy Judge Advocate, for a General Court Martial at Fyzabad.

Allahabad Division Order, dated the 9th Jan 1877, directing Lt-Col W Cab ll, R.E., returned from furlough, to do general duty at Allahabad, with effect from the 8 h inst, pending further orders.

Peshawar District Order, dated the 10th Jan 1877, notifying that Hospital Apprentice R H Baldwin officiated as Asst Apothy at Cherat with effect from the 10th to the 24th Dec 1876, both inclusive.

2nd Foot.—Batn Order, dated the 29th Dec 1876, appointing the following Committee of Paymastership, viz Paymaster G A Elliot, proceeding on leave :—

President—Maj R A Manners.

Members.—Maj R W B Crowther-Beynon and Capt G Paterson

Capt Paterson to act as Paymaster on the responsibility of the Committee.

1-14th Foot.—Half Batn Order, dated the 24th August 1876, appointing Lt V R Rae, to officiate as Adjt vice Capt E Le B Butler, and during the ab ence of Lt C H Norcis, on general leave.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

13th Hussars—Maj H T Butler, to remain in England, from the 15th March to the 15th Sept next on urgent private affairs, in extension of the leave granted him in G O C C 9th March 1876, p 84.

Royal Artillery—Maj G O' Connor, (E Batty 8th Bgde,) to Bombay, for thirty days, from date of availing himself of it, to appear before a medical board.

2 1st Foot—Paymaster G A Eliot, to Bombay, for thirty days, from date of availing him elf of it, to appear before a medical board.

1-8th Foot—Lt D A W Thuillier, (Offg Sqdn Officer 17th Bl Cavy on probation,), to remain in Calcutta from the 12th Feb to the 12th April next to study the native languages, in extension of the leave granted him in G O C C 6th Dec last page 662.

1-17th Foot—Lt A L Cressy, to England, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

33rd Foot—Lt and Adjt C Conor, to England, for nine months, from date of embarkation, on p iv te affairs.

51st Foot—Lt E L Bythesea, to Bombay, for thirty days, from date of availing himself of it, to appear before a medical board.

7th Foot—Lt T A Freeman, to England, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, 22nd *January* 1877.

At a General Court Martial, assembled at Bareilly on Saturday, the second day of Dec 1876, No 2029, Private Christopher King, of the 1st Batn 18th Bl Irish Regt, was arraigned on the following Charges :—

CHARGES.

1st Charge.—With insubordination accompanied with personal violence, in having, at Bareilly, on the six enth of Nov 1876, struck with his clenched fist, and knocked down, Lance Corporal George Doe, of the 1-t Batn 18th Regt of Foot, the said Lance Corporal George Doe being his superior officer, and being in the execution of his office.

2nd Charge.—With having, at Bareilly, on the sixteenth of Nov 1876, whilst a prisoner in confinement, escaped from such confinement before he was set at liberty by proper authority.

3rd Charge.—With having, at Bareilly, on or about the sixteenth of Nov 1876 made away with the following articles of his kit ; namely—1 brace, 1 boot, 1 pair of sheets, 1 flannel shirt, and 1 sagree.

With having, at Bareilly, on or about the sixteenth of Nov 1876, lost by neglect the following articles of his kit ; namely—1 brace, 1 boot, 1 pair of sheets, 1 flannel shirt, and 1 pugree.

FINDING.

The Court finds that the prisoner, No 2029, Private Christopher King, of the 1st Batn 18th Bl Irish Regt of Foot, is guilty of the 1st charge, second and third charge ; and not guilty of the fourth charge.

The Court sentences the prisoner, No 2029, Private Christopher King

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

MR. GLADSTONE'S SPEECHES.

LONDON, 30TH JAN.

The Ministerial newspapers have published articles censuring the vagueness of Mr. Gladstone's speeches, at the same time they ask for some definite statement regarding the policy of Government in the Eastern Question.

THE SLADE CONVICTION.

The conviction of Slade, the American medium, who was sentenced to three months' imprisonment and hard labour under the Vagrant Act, has, on appeal, been quashed.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 30TH JAN.

The statement made that Midhat Pasha had issued a decree for the disarming of the civil population in Turkey is unfounded.

FRANCE AND THE FAMINE IN PONDICHERRY.

PARIS, 30TH JAN.

The National Assembly have voted a sum of £4,000 sterling towards the relief of the distress in Pondicherry caused by the famine there.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

SUEZ, 30TH JAN.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Dorunda, homeward bound from Calcutta, &c., left here to-day.

LONDON, 29TH JAN., APT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Sales firm.

The London Cotton Market has been flat.

Fair Dholleras ..... 5 11-16d.

The Manchester Market has been flat.

3 per cent. Consols for account .... 95¼.

5 per cent. French Rente 1872..... 107½.

Bar Silver..... 57½.

The sum of £200,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for France.

Arrivals—Siam and Wickham.

Departures—Seine, Bienheim, and Arethusa.

LINE REPORTS.—30TH JANUARY.

Cable right to Fao. Turkish line right to Persian line right to London.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 30TH JAN., 1-10 P.M.

Steamer Deccan, from Aden, arrived.

A MEETING of the Bombay Bar was, we understand, held yesterday evening to consider the report of the committee appointed to consider the Mayhew case, and to pass a resolution expressing sympathy with Mr. Mayhew and determination to support him. It surprises us that a body of intelligent men should be anxious to have the proceedings of such meetings kept secret. Surely, the resolutions adopted by the Bombay Bar can have no weight at home unless they have first been subjected to the ordeal of criticism by the public of Bombay who understand the whole question and are at least as much interested as the Bombay Bar itself in maintaining the honour and good faith of barristers practising in our courts of Law.

WITHIN the past three years a college, entirely for the study of Sanskrit, Pali, and Sinhalese, has been founded in Colombo. Its principal is the Buddhist high priest of Adam's Peak, Sumangala by name.

THE flag of a Vice-Admiral was run up and a salute of fifteen guns was fired on board H. M. S. Undaunted yesterday afternoon, on the occasion of Rear-Admiral Macdonald being promoted to the rank of Vice Admiral.

PROFESSOR MONIER WILLIAMS is now staying at Hyderabad as the guest of Sir Richard Meade. He returns to England about the middle of February, by which time he will have had enough of "gamana, gamana" for one season.

DURING the calendar year, 1876, bullion has been coined at the Calcutta and Bombay mints amounting to upwards of four crores and a half of rupees, of which about five crores and a half were received from merchants. In the same time the quantity of gold in the country has decreased by over thirty-seven lakhs worth, while the silver has increased by nearly five crores.

At the Town Council meeting held yesterday, a letter was read from the Hon'ble Mr. Ravenscroft, C. S. I., late acting Municipal Commissioner, recommending the acceptance of a tender for the laying of pipes in connection with the new Water Works from Tulsi to Bombay. The Council accepted the tender of Mr. Dadabhoy Nasserwanjee at Rs. 3,55,061, —the work to be performed in seventeen months.

WE have had the following extraordinary certificate to the excellence of prickly-pear as fodder sent to us :—

"SIR,—I beg to intimate for the information of the public that I have found the prickly-pear a very valuable fodder to the cattle,—viz., the buffaloes of both the sexes, bullocks and kine. I have been giving the shrub to my own bullocks, and they eat it greedily. Like my animals those of many others in Bijapur have been swallowing the leaves as green grass. At Honwad, a village in this taluka, prepared leaves of this shrub are regularly sold in the bazaar. On the whole, it can safely be recorded that prickly pear is a valuable food for the cattle, and those who do not try it are obviously losers."—Yours sincerely, —HANMANT RAMCHANDRA SHIRSUTTY.

DR. SLADE has appealed against his conviction by the magistrate of Bow Street, on the grounds that he was convicted without proper evidence; that he was not guilty; that the magistrate had no jurisdiction; that the substance of the complaint was not stated to the defendant; and that the conviction was necessarily bad in law and ought to be quashed. The case will be heard at Clerkenwell instead of Westminster. Mr. Edlin, the assistant judge, will preside, and a large array of counsel are expected to appear on both sides.

"I SHOULD like to know," says a Tanjore correspondent of the *Madras Athenæum*, "what they are going to do to the grave of Lord Hastings. Nearly a year has now gone by, yet his friends have neither had his body sent home in anticipation of which it was most carefully embalmed, nor has any monument been raised to his memory over it. It cannot be from want of money that the friends of the late peer are so negligent, as the income going with the peerage is said to be about £40,000 a year, yet even the clergyman's fees for the burial are not yet paid."

A CORRESPONDENT writes to us :—"Mr. Gunnesh Wassodew Joshee, the founder of the Poona Sarwajanick Sabha, and who recently proceeded to Delhi, is now in Calcutta, as the guest of the editor of the *Hindoo Patriot*. Mr. Gunnesh is now visiting the principal stations in India with the view of exhorting the natives, as to the best means of ameliorating their condition and the future welfare of India." Mr. Joshee is evidently a very philanthropic individual, but he has set himself a peculiar task in exhorting the natives to "ameliorate the future welfare of India."

COMPARING the results of the districts for which complete returns have been received, the total deaths registered in the Punjab in the week ending 23rd December 1876 were 10,176 against 8,063 in the previous week. The annual death-rate of the Province from all causes, which in the two previous weeks had been equal to 37 and 33 per 1,000, further declined during the week under review to 30. In the 50 large municipal towns, 1,094 deaths were registered, 588 being male and 506 female, giving a death-rate of 45 per mille of population. One thousand and eleven births were registered, 533 being male and 478 female, giving a birth-rate of 41 per mille of population.

THE Delhi special correspondent of the London *Times* is being a good deal "chaffed" by some London critics, who are evidently delighted to have got an opportunity of tearing his graphic pictures to pieces. Here is what the *Examiner* says :—"The *Times* correspondent at Delhi saw a strange sight on New Year's Day. 'Nothing,' he says, "could have been better than the rattling *feu de joie*. The infantry, running up one line and down another in perfect time, massed.' Did they, really? The manœuvre would have well repaid a journey even to 'Imperial Delhi.' For a regiment to run up and down its own ranks is equivalent to a man jumping down his own throat, which feat, if accomplished, would probably result in very effectual 'massing' of that particular individual."

THE writer of the "Week" in the *Englishman's Saturday Evening Journal* makes the following remarks about the drawing-room at Calcutta :—"Of the drawing-room, I am happy to be able to write with unqualified approval. Such a galaxy of beauty and fashion has seldom been seen before in Calcutta, and the question of trains or no trains did not seem to ruffle a single fair face. Some of the 'leaders of society' appeared without trains, and the lesser lights were thus kept in countenance. I think that in drawing-rooms, as in private theatricals, there ought to be some rehearsals, as the trains somewhat interfered with the poetry of motion of a few of the ladies, the willing aides-de-camp not being yet quite *au fait* at spreading them out and lifting them up in an artistic fashion."

FROM the 7th of February the steamers of the Messageries Maritime will call at Colombo once a month. The *Ceylon Times* in making this announcement says :—"Once this line of steamers establish Colombo as a port of call, we may consider the Metropolis of Ceylon for the first time in direct communication with France, one of the largest consumers of our staple. This event is all the more gratifying insomuch that merchants and planters may now consider themselves free from the middle-men at home who have so long controlled the trade, not always with the most beneficial results. The profits on a large portion of them at least, which have so long flowed into the pockets of our London friends, may now reasonably be expected to be retained in the island. Our trade with the continent is henceforth opened up in the most direct manner."

SIR PHILIP WODEHOUSE, says the *Ceylon Observer*, strangely forgot the existence of his senior in the Civil Service by one year, the gentleman who has just been sworn in as acting Colonial Secretary of Ceylon, when he (Sir P. W.) said at Delhi, "I do not feel that I have any particular claim to the honour done me, or to the praises bestowed upon me, beyond the fact that I believe I am the father of the whole Civil Service of our British Possessions. I believe that there is no person serving under the Crown in India who can say that he came out as a writer in 1829." Sir Charles Peter Layard's career in the service of the Crown dates from 10th December, 1828. Perhaps the Nestor of the Ceylon Civil Service hopes to complete his fifty years of service before retiring. In any case the occasion (10th December, 1878,) should not be allowed to pass without special notice.

IN Siam the rule is, apparently, that any one who is once a servant of the Crown is always so, at least so far as a mark will make him so. The *Siam Advertiser* publishes the following singular paragraph :—

Some seven years ago there was a command to mark the servants of the Crown.

There are those that should have been marked that succeeded in avoiding it. There is to be an examination the present month.

The King gave the command to the ex-Regent and he communicated it to Chow Paya Mahin, the great official in this province.

Chow Phya Mahin transmitted the command to the three great Kroms, Chow Phya Putarapai, Chow Phya Kralahome and Kromotah.

These gave the command to the proper masters, to have the servants of the Crown, that have failed to be marked to do so the present month.

If any one screened them the proper officers will go forth and seize the masters who will be fined to reward the officers who seized them, and then be punished for their offence.

Some seven years ago some were too young, who are now of age to be marked. These will now come with those who formerly evaded the marking.

IN the *Gazette of India* for Saturday last is published a despatch from the Government of India to the Secretary of State for India, in which the reasons are stated for the amalgamation of the Administration of Oudh with that of the N. W. Provinces. The province of Oudh is considered to have been not so carefully administered as the larger provinces, owing, perhaps, to the stagnation in promotion. Economy will be secured by a common agency suitable for both Oudh and the N. W. Provinces, the people in both provinces being of precisely the same classes, the system of roads and communications being the same, and the division of the two causing an abrupt severance from common control. Both Sir John Strachey and Sir G. Couper have expressed their opinion that the combination into one office of the administrative work of both provinces will not entail any amount of business beyond the powers of a single officer if aided by a competent staff.

WITH reference to the reported difference between China and Spain, the *Celestial Empire* of Shanghai says :—"We have important intelligence from Peking. Senor d'Espans, the Spanish Minister, has broken off diplomatic relations with the Chinese Government and left the capital; and the frigate Carmen, whose impending visit we have already announced, is to be accompanied by the entire fleet from the Sulu Archipelago, consisting, we believe, of fourteen men of-war. The cause of the rupture is understood to be the unsettled claims of the Spanish Government respecting the case of the Sovrana, which was wrecked (we believe) in 1864 upon the Formosan coast; but it is whispered that the Cuban difficulty is at the bottom of the affair. There is another rumour, for the authenticity of which we do not vouch, that M. de Prat has left the Government service. We also hear that the Russians have succeeded in opening the navigation of the Chinese part of the Amoor river.

SAYS the *Examiner* :—"Four unpronounceable gentlemen, spelled Kwoh-Sangtao, Lin-si-Hung Feng-I, and Teh-Ming, will most likely honour London with their presence before the end of this month. Messrs. Kwoh and Lin are the first and second members of the mission appointed by the Chinese Emperor to apologise to the Queen for the murder of our countryman, Mr. Margary, and, he might have added, for the innumerable lies perpetrated by his faithful servants in connexion with that mournful tragedy. The other two gentlemen, selected from the English College at Pekin, are to interpret. The sexagenarian, Mr. Kwoh, is a widower, but he brings with him two 'non-official' wives, if we may take the liberty of borrowing the adjective by which a Bengalee baboo, in an examination paper, once tried to explain the phrase, illegitimate son. His Imperial Majesty might have chosen envoys of higher social position and reputation. Mr. Lin, for instance, appears to be only an 'understrapper' in a kind of Hangman's Board at the capital."

THE *Manchester Guardian* states that Dr. Mylne has intimated to his clergy that he "objects to whiskered or moustached priests"—beards of course being included in the anathema. Already clergy are to be seen in the streets of Bombay with faces as innocent of hair as a Minton tile. The *Guardian* is not sure that they are to be commended for their ready acquiescence in the last Episcopal whim :—

"Will Dr. Mylne be good enough to produce his authority for interfering with the beards and whiskers of clergy? The canons are silent on the subject, but Catholic tradition gives most of the apostles beards. In modern times, it is true the Popes have been close shavers, but Dr. Mylne's interference in the matter is, in fact, an impertinence, and it is a pity his clergy have not plainly told him so."

The *Bock* says it is quite of the *Manchester Guardian's* way of thinking in this matter. "We know not whether it be merely due to the association of ideas, but certainly a Jesuitical expression *is* helped by a clean-shaven face. What would become of Dr. Liddon if he were not allowed to make free use of the razor? And Dr. Mylne's visage, when we saw him on the eve of his departure, reminded us of that of the rev. canon."

MAJOR GENERAL KENNEDY, in expressing in a Resolution of the Bombay Government the gratification felt by the Government at the impressions recorded by Sir R. Temple of the measures taken to meet the distress in the Bombay Presidency, makes the following remarks :—

Government share with Sir Richard Temple his apprehension that local officers are sometimes led into admitting to relief works people who are able to subsist for a time at least, without State aid. Orders on this point have been issued in Government Resolution No 33 E.—103, of the 19th instant, and Government desire that the most careful attention be paid to them.

There has been great difficulty in properly organizing labour on small scattered works which Government have been under the necessity of undertaking for relief purposes.

The Government of India have now, under certain conditions, withdrawn their previous restrictions on large works, and it may, therefore, be practicable to concentrate and regulate labour upon such works. Orders regarding task work had previously been issued, and have now again been reiterated in the Government Resolution quoted above. The Government of India, under date the 22nd December last, were asked to supply extra professional assistance, and have dispatched some, but not all, of the officers asked for; they have now been asked to send additional professional officers.

Government are making arrangements to provide additional officers for district inspection in the more severely affected tracts. For the present, the arrangements made for ascertaining and relieving isolated cases of distress through the mamlatdars and village officers will, it is believed, be sufficient for these all-pressing needs.

Extract para. 16 regarding remission of land Revenue should be transferred to the Revenue Department, for consideration and disposal.

FEW things can be more significant (writes a correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*) than the musical services in Mr. Newman Hall's church in the Westminster-road. Upwards of £1,200 has been spent on the organ, which is not yet completed. It contains among several fine stops a most beautiful diapason, while the soft stops of the pedal organ are admirably adapted for harmony. Mr. F. G. Edwards fully develops its powers. Christmas has been recognised in this chapel in a manner which would have horrified older Nonconformists. The chapel has been decorated with evergreens and illuminated texts, and the hymn, "O Jesu, we adore Thee," to Sebastian Wesley's tune Aurelia, has been used during Christmastide. The Psalms in the Anglican calendar were sung, and the "Cantate Domino" and "Deus Misereatur" were sung to sittings by Bayley. A Gregorian tune was used for one of the hymns; and the ordinary service was followed on two nights last week by a service of song, when Gounod's "Bethlehem" was sung by the choir, Vincent Novello's arrangement of the "Adeste Fideles," "Good Christian men rejoice," "Hark, the herald angels sing," &c. The tunes used are mostly those from "Hymns Ancient and Modern." On Sunday night there was a midnight choral service.

THE *Examiner* says that Beaconsfield has other claims to our regard beside its memories of Burke and the proud aspirant to his succession. Edmund Waller lived and died at Beaconsfield, and it was under date of 1675, while he was M.P. for Saltash, and was residing there, that Burnet wrote of him, in words that would not be wholly out of place if applied to the present titular Lord of Beaconsfield, "He was the delight of the House; and even at eighty he said the liveliest things of any among them; he was only concerned to say that which should make him be applauded. But he never laid the business of the House to heart, being a vain and empty, though a witty man." One of Waller's very latest poems, curiously enough, was entitled "A Presage of the Ruin of the Turkish Empire, presented to His Majesty, King James II., on his Birthday." In it he predicts for James II the glory which was to be won nearly a century and a-half later by the victors of Navarino :—

The British monarch shall the glory have,
That famous Greece remains no longer slave;
That source of art and cultivated thought,
Which they to Rome, and Romans hither brought.
The Turk's vast empire does unite and
Christians, divided under the command
Of jarring princes, would be soon undone,
Did not this hero make their interest one;
Peace to reclaim, rein the common foe,
Exalt the Cross, and lay the Crescent low.

Two or three years before, in celebrating the relief of Vienna by John Sobieski, Waller had hailed in Charles II. the saviour and avenger of Western Christendom. So deep is the contrast between the traditions of Beaconsfield and the Turkish policy of the new lord.

THE fleet was obliged to leave Besika Bay on account of the storm on the evening of the 22nd of November. Twice in the course of the night the Triumph and the Monarch were all but in collision. The first time the Triumph dragged her anchor and drifted stern-on upon the Monarch's ram. Happily her steam was still up and just before the ships touched the engines began to move her ahead. An hour afterwards even steam could not enable the Triumph to hold her own. She was again driven back upon the Monarch, and for some little time was so close to her that it would have been easy to have passed from one ship to the other. All this time the Triumph was steaming ahead at full power, and by this means she succeeded, during a lull, in getting away from the Monarch. Three times after this the Triumph dragged both her anchors, and it was not till three o'clock on the morning of the 23rd that she found a spot where, with her two anchors down and her screw kept going against the wind, she could ride in safety. The immediate and obvious danger to these two ships was tremendous, but in such a storm as this the risk to every vessel in the fleet must have been almost as great. For some hours the Triumph was an ironclad at large, and it is difficult to imagine, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, anything more alarming than this enormous weight of metal being driven hither and thither under little or no control from those on board, with other ironclads around her on all sides, and apparently no alternative before her except the involuntary one of destroying or being destroyed. It is clear that the fleet did not leave Besika Bay a day too soon.

OFFICIAL NEWS REPORT FROM ADEN.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 20TH JANUARY 1877.

THE truce existing between the Sultan of Lahej and the Hanshabi Sultan, which has just expired, has been renewed for a further period of one year through the friendly offices of the Resident.

Sultan Abdulla Mohsin, uncle of the Sultan of Lahej, is residing at present in the territory of the Hanshabi Sultan, who is responsible for his good behaviour.

It is expected that Abdulla Mohsin will shortly visit Aden. It is reported that the Eda Gali tribe allowed a large kafila of 1,000 camels to pass through their territory from Harrar to Berbera on payment of 2 dlrs. per camel.

The Pasha at Berbera desires, it is said, to levy a further tax of 12 dlrs. for each camel load.

The owners demur to this payment and the goods are consequently detained pending settlement of the dispute.

J. W. SCHNEIDER, Brigadier General,
Political Resident.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, FORT.

At 8 o'clock this (Wednesday) evening, Rev. J. J. Varnier, formerly, a Roman Catholic priest, will lecture on Christian Work in Italy.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 29th January 1877.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected	29·941
Temperature of the Air	77·8
Wet bulb Thermometer	70·3
Dew Point	60·8
Relative humidity of Air	·691
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloude =1).	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	82·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a.m.)	72·1
General Direction of wind	N, NNE, NW, NNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	274

FAMINE DISTRICTS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

STATEMENT No. XI. regarding the scarcity in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country, together with a Summary of Government Orders issued during the fortnight ending 26th January 1877.

District.	Area in Square Miles.	Affected Area in Square Miles.	Population of District.	Affected Population.	Number of Persons on Relief Works during the past week.	During the present week.	Grants, including the loans works authorized in Government Resolution No 6162, of 27th Oct. 1876.	Expenditure up to latest known date.	Prices of Staple Grain in the last August.	Ordinary Prices	Prices during the past week.	Prices during present week	Average Rain-fall, i. e., the average of all the Talukas for five years.	Average Rain-fall during the past season of all Talukas.
Dharwar	4,564	3,000	9,85,077	6,30,000	97,000	2,000	2,70,000	1,58,000	Lowest	56	28	28	35·39	14·4
									Highest	84	30	30		
Belgaum	4,991	2,950	9,93,750	5,01,000	29,540	2,000	2,70,000	1,58,000	Lowest	56	28	28	35·39	14·4
									Highest	84	30	30		
Kaladgi	4,991	5,695	8,16,027	8,16,027	41,597	4,000	2,70,000	1,58,000	Lowest	56	28	28	35·39	14·4
									Highest	84	30	30		
Satara	4,988	2,683	10,04,020	4,61,000	15,321	1,000	2,70,000	1,58,000	Lowest	56	28	28	35·39	14·4
									Highest	84	30	30		
Sholapore	4,469	4,496	7,18,084	7,18,084	93,859	9,000	5,40,000	1,58,000	Lowest	56	28	28	35·39	14·4
									Highest	84	30	30		
Poona	5,099	4,200	9,07,203	3,18,601	54,000	9,000	5,40,000	1,58,000	Lowest	56	28	28	35·39	14·4
									Highest	84	30	30		
Ahmednagar	6,647	5,340	7,73,898	6,43,000	85,573	20,544	5,40,000	1,58,000	Lowest	56	28	28	35·39	14·4
									Highest	84	30	30		
Nasik	5,118	3,000	7,29,462	2,50,000	20,000	17,000	2,70,000	1,15,750	Lowest	56	28	28	35·39	14·4
									Highest	84	30	30		
Khandesh	10,189	5,800	10,98,842	6,49,944	9,243	2,984	2,70,000	1,07,250	Lowest	56	28	28	35·39	14·4
									Highest	84	30	30		
Total	54,355	38,873	79,69,347	49,81,616	3,12,203	64,528	37,80,000	15,41,744						

130 tons of grain have been exported from Khandesh. Fever and small-pox in several Talukas. A heavy storm of rain and hail throughout District on the 19th; hail stones weighed from 2 rupees to 4 lbs. Serious damage done to crops, and those in beds of rivers swept away. 19 cattle killed in one Taluka alone.

Prices cheaper at Nasick. About half an inch of rain in eastern Talukas, damaging uncovered grain stacks.

Grain imports enough at Ahmednagar. Heavy showers and hail in 4 Talukas, injuring the standing crops.

Large grain importations at Poona, prices steady. Public health good.

Grain supply good at Sholapore; import Rs. 39,908; exports Rs. 59,009. Slight rain. Slight cholera in two Talukas.

Grain supply at Satara satisfactory. Cholera decreasing. Small-pox among people at Nehr Tank.

Grain importation continues at Kaladgi; supply sufficient. Cholera in 3 Talukas. 84 deaths.

Grain supply at Belgaum plentiful, except in Athni, where prices have slightly risen. 165 deaths from cholera.

People and cattle returning Dharwar from Kanara, unable to stand the climate. Cholera in nine Talukas.

The works in progress are Roads, Tanks and Miscellaneous.

There has been a heavy rain and hail storm in Khandesh, which has caused considerable in jury to the crops and cattle. Damage has also been done by the rain in Ahmednagar and Nasik, while in Sholapur its effect upon the water-supply may be beneficial, and there are no crops to injure. Had this rain fallen a month earlier, the benefit to such crops as there are would have been marked.

There is a slight increase in the price of the staple grain, jowari, which now averages a little over 23 lbs. the rupee throughout the nine affected districts.

Owing to a mistake in the information supplied by the Collector of Sholapur, the number of people upon Relief Works in that district was given in Statement No. X. as 118,700; it should have been 93 892. The total number of people upon Relief Works was, therefore, 312,703, and the increase during the fortnight, 24,855, or at the rate of 12,427½ per week.

The number of people now on Relief Works is 3,24 938, against 3,12,703 for the week ending January 19th, and 5,147 immigrants and hillmen are upon works in Kanara and Ratnagiri.

The Sanitary Commissioner has again visited the Relief Works in the Satara District, and reports that the physical condition of the labourers continues good.

2. In reviewing the general question of Famine Relief, the Government of India have decided that "even for an object of such paramount importance as the preservation of life, it is obvious that there are limits which are imposed upon us by the facts with which we have to deal." This Government have, therefore, ordered that in the case of an individual refusing to perform work which he is capable of doing on the terms fixed by Government, no relief shall be afforded him at the public expense during the continuance of such refusal. It is scarcely necessary to add that Government never require people to do work forbidden by their caste rules.

Government have recently taken measures to strengthen the establishments of the Collectors of Sholapur and Kaladgi, the two Districts in which the most complete failure of crops has taken place.

Owing to the increasing pressure in Sholapur, Poona, Ahmednagar and Satara, Government have ordered the commencement of the Sheersophul irrigation tank, the Nira Canal, and the Ojhra Canal extension, and are anxiously awaiting the orders of the Government of India regarding the commencement of the Dhond-Munmar Railway.

3. The Government expenditure on charity is shown in the statement below, but conveys no idea of the very liberal manner in which charitable relief is afforded by the public generally, and regarding which detailed information cannot, at present, be furnished.

Districts.	Average number of persons relieved during the week.	Expenditure incurred previously.	Expenditure during the week ending 20th January 1877.	Total Expenditure.
Nasik	19	Rs. a. p. 104 8 10	Rs. a. p. 13 6	Rs. a. p. 118 6 4
Ahmednagar	Return not received.	3,693 13 7	Return not received.	3,693 13 7
Poona	1,542	2,257 5 6	569 2 11	2,826 8 5
Sholapur	948	9,271 2 1	846 8 3	10,117 10 4
Kaladgi	252	301 14 4	110 1 6	412 9 10
Belgaum	345	899 5 4	132 8 6	1,031 13 10
Total ...	3,108	17,068 1 8	1,692 12 8	18,750 14 4

4. A table is appended showing the whole area and population, and the affected area and population of the Native States in which distress on account of the present scarcity exists, and contrasting the present and past weeks as regards the prices of the staple food-grains, and the number of persons upon Relief Works.

5. With regard to the movements of food-grains, 3 364 tons were exported from Bombay to the Southern Mahratta Ports during the week ending 15th January, and during the same week, 4,898 tons were carried by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to stations upon the Poona-Sholapur, and Nasik-Bhosawul lines, making a total of 8,262 tons for the week.

6. A map, on a scale of ten miles to one inch, showing the affected areas and principal relief works, is under preparation, but cannot be completed in the manner required by the Government of India before next week, at the earliest.

7. On the whole, the prospects of the crops, owing to the unseasonable rain, are slightly worse, and the public health in Kaladgi, Belgaum, and Dharwar is not very good. On the other hand, the grain supply continues abundant, though dear, and the increase during the week in the number of labourers upon Relief Works is not excessive.

M. K. KENNEDY, Major-General, R. E.,
Secretary to Government.

THE CONFESSIONAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have read with deep interest much of the controversy and remarks on "Ritualism" recently published in your columns, but, as an old "Orangeman" myself, have always felt diffident about entering upon a discussion in which my prejudices must sway me. At the same time I cannot overlook the fact that one of our first precepts, and one stringently enforced amongst all true Orangemen, the sworn foes of Popery, is to show brotherly love and kindness to its adherents; and not an Orange Lodge is ever opened without prayer being offered for their welfare and conversion to truth. How different this to the course pursued by the lovers of idolatry in our churches, who have not the honesty to avow themselves Roman Catholics, they seek not only to serve two masters, but to force their opinions down other people's throats in direct contravention of the articles of Christian religion. Their strong point of attack is through the Confessional, which, God forbid, should ever become again a recognised institution in old England. I have a book by me now entitled "Auricular Confession and Nunneries" by one who had a world-wide experience as a "confessing priest" for many years, and I shall be happy to place that book at your disposal, if it can be made the means of opening only one poor soul's eyes to the frightful danger which threatens us.

TRUE BLUE.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, FORT.

At 8 o'clock this (Wednesday) evening, Rev. J. J. Varnier, formerly, a Roman Catholic priest, will lecture on Christian Work in Italy.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 29th January 1877.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

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General Direction of wind	N, NNE, NW, NNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	274

A FACTORY ACT FOR BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Some time since the Government appointed a Commission to inquire and report on the subject of factory labour in this island, and to report whether causes were existing enough to make an Act desirable. The Commission, I understand, reported that no necessity existed. The major portion of the public was satisfied, I suppose, and thought matters had better be left alone. I was one of this class. Chance, however, has brought me to live in proximity to a spinning mill, and has given me opportunities of taking notes which, by your favour, I would publish, and I venture to think that it will be generally agreed that the Commission's decision, with all respect to its members, was hasty and unwise. The cotton industry here is very important, very beneficial to the poor, and, I suppose, the Commission thought, very precarious; for what other reason could have urged them to recommend non-interference? But I submit that the industry is sufficiently well established now to bear the small check which a Factory Act might possibly bring into existence. The crushing labour which is now enforced cannot be good, and must tell on both the physical and moral progress of the thousands who are obliged by hard necessity to accept the terms of rapacious native capitalists. It may be that a change could be effected without Government interference, and through the agency of the native gentlemen of this city. This is a task to which the pseudo-patriotic associations should set themselves if they are really the well-wishers of their country. It has nothing to do with factory labour, but I really cannot help expressing the conviction that the misery and poverty of this country is mainly due to the neglect of the lower orders by the higher ones. Look at the thousand and one institutions in England which are working for the improvement and advancement of the working classes, and look again at the barrenness of all such work here. Would it be possible for India to give birth to a Granville Sharp, a Wilberforce, or a Plimsoll? I trow not. All measures which are for the good of the millions have invariably to be initiated by Europeans, the native gentry do nothing for their poor. And so, there is little to be hoped from these associations. To return to my subject. The hours of labour in the factories here are from daylight till dark. I am a pretty early riser, and yet I can never get up in time to see the operatives going into the mill I am speaking of. They are at work before sunrise and it is dark before they leave, long after I am home from office. I was generally under the impression that an hour's recess was allowed, whatever may be the practice elsewhere. I can positively assure the public that one quarter of an hour is all the hands get in this mill. The whistle blows to stop and to recommence. I have carefully noted the time: it is one-quarter of an hour and no more. A fat Purdasee peon comes out and drives in the little urchins who try to lengthen the fifteen minutes. This is bad enough. But I hope the humane sympathies of my readers will be strongly stirred when I assure them that the mill works three Sundays out of the four of every month, and rare are the holidays when I have seen it closed. Here, I submit, is a strong and irresistible case made out for a temperate and wise Factory Act. I do not base a demand for hebdomadal rest on the fourth commandment; make Monday, Tuesday, or Friday the day if you will—though, of course, Sunday would be for obvious reasons the best, but on the less sectarian and more humane principle of the Latin author whom I have quoted. I hope more able pens than mine will take up this matter, and do for the operatives an act of unspeakable kindness, which the next generation will be more thankful for than the present.

Jan. 27. OLIVER TWIST.

THE BAR AT THE SAILORS' HOME.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I believe I am not singular in the constantly increasing astonishment with which I have regarded the progress of Brigadier General Gell's unprovoked but virulent attack on the bar system at the new Sailors' Home. It has afforded me no slight surprise that until the present moment no one has thought it necessary to step forward and place before your readers the very obvious reply that suggests itself to that attack. The only way in which I can account for this reticence is on the supposition that the formal testimony offered in your columns by Mr. Carter, late first officer of the s. s. Ambassador, and other individuals who are at present inmates of the Home, establishing the admirable management of that institution, has been regarded by all the world as sufficient and conclusive. With this judgment I entirely concur, but at the same time I consider that, in view of the growing aggressiveness of the sect called "Teetotallers," it may not be amiss to demonstrate how unreasonable is the position assumed by their champion. Setting aside altogether the question of the good taste and expediency of the spectacle of an outsider, interfering with the management of a committee of gentlemen of acknowledged ability and high social standing, to which General Gell has treated us, are his objections just or reasonable? In replying to this question, it should be borne in mind that the inmates of the Sailors' Home are not there at the public expense, but that they maintain themselves, and pay their own way. This being so it is for the Committee to say what restrictions as to the sale of liquor are rendered obligatory by the requirements of good management, and beyond such necessary restrictions, which it seems to me should go no further than those that are laid on every member of the public outside the Home, what right I ask has General Gell, or what right has anybody else whatsoever, to impose his ideas of the time for drinking, and the way of drinking and the liquor to be consumed by these men? The Committee have decided that the bar shall be open throughout the day, and to an unprejudiced outside observer like myself this appears a wise and a just decision. For let us suppose General Gell's ideas accepted and in force, and all kinds of restrictions introduced. I fail to see how such an adoption would assist the cause the General has at heart. Depend upon it one of two consequences would ensue, and most likely both. Either the men would at such time as the bar was open procure sufficient liquor to last them for the day,—in the same way as in Scotland, where on Sunday the public houses are closed, workmen and mechanics lay in a store of whiskey on the Saturday night, and remain in bed drunk throughout Sunday, and for that matter frequently throughout Monday also,—or else they would procure liquor, probably of a much inferior quality elsewhere. It seems to me that if the Sailors' Home is to be converted into a species of temperance hotel, sailors will no longer go there, and the whole usefulness of the institution be at an end. You cannot force these men to go there, and by introducing irksome restrictions which must infallibly influence them to stay away, you are but too likely to drive them to miserable haunts and low dwelling houses. I submit that, with the ability, discipline and wise management of the Home, they will be exposed to degrading influences and innumerable temptations, because their poverty does not enable them to seek a better shelter.

General Gell has thought fit to assume the championship of the interests of Heaven and morality, and I am not disposed to doubt the sincerity of his convictions. I would, however, respectfully point out to him that while there are many who value those interests also, there are many who do not agree with him in his estimate of the means by which those interests may best be forwarded. There are some amongst us who deprecate most earnestly an exaggerated interference with the liberty of the individual, and who believe that it is not by the agency of restrictions and rash oaths, but by progress, by knowledge, by education, and by reason, that drunkenness is to be combated and ultimately overthrown.—Yours, &c.

ONE OF THE PUBLIC.

Bombay, 30th Jan.

AFFAIRS IN BHOWNUGGUR.

(FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOWNUGGUR, 26TH JAN.

THE return from Delhi on the 15th instant of the Thakore Takhtsing was the cause of much public rejoicing. A grand procession was formed from the bunder to the palace, and the spectacle of the thousands of gladsome faces that lined both sides of the road was an inspiriting one. It plainly told of the enjoyment experienced by Oriental minds in pageantry of sorts and the State necessity that existed for satisfying it. This is perhaps an Asian mystery, and Disraeli's fireworks of New Year's Day was after all a real power for good which cold-blooded bipeds from the North cannot now fully recognize. On the day following the Thakore's return there was a *fete* to the children of the several schools, special consignments of *barfi* and *ladus* from Surat having been obtained for the purpose; there was also at the same time a number of prisoners liberated, and in the evening a durbar held, followed by a grand display of fireworks. The durbar at which a number of neat speeches were made, did honour first to the Empress of India, secondly to the Thakore's banner presented by the Empress, and thirdly to the dignity of C. S. I. so worthily bestowed on Mr. Gowrishunker Oodashunker. Strange-ly, however, the proper acknowledgment of the consolidation of the Empire—viz., an Imperial salute, was omitted, and I believe Bhownuggur has not as yet rendered this tribute to the Empress. The next day found us humdrumming as usual; but the respite was brief, for we were startled into

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

At the usual weekly meeting of the Council held yesterday, there were present Captain Henry, Chairman Colonel Hancock, Sir Frank Souter Kt., C. S. I., Dr. Cook, Dr. Blaney, Messrs. Mathew, Dossabhoy, Framjee, C. S. I., Nansbhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Nowrojee Furdoonjee, Raghunath N. Khote, and Shantaram Narayen. Mr. A. C. Trevor, acting Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Walton, Mr. Braham, and Dr. Weir, were also present.

Sanction was asked by the Municipal Commissioner to a transfer of Rs. 6,642-11-5 from savings on the grant for new works for 1876 to meet excess over the Budget grant for charges on account of loans and interest on loans.—Sanctioned.

Sanction was also asked to a transfer of Rs. 467-14-6 from savings under section IV., out door establishment, B. road branch (Executive Engineer's Department) to meet excess on the Budget grant for 1876 on account of repairs to machinery at Love Grove Pumping Station.—Sanctioned.

Sanction was also asked to a transfer of Rs. 8-6 from section VI. (contingencies) Town Council, &c., Budget for 1877, to section VII. same department, to meet cost of excess over grant for clothing of peons. Ditto to a transfer of Rs 0 2 6 from section III. Municipal Commissioner's Department (contingencies) to meet excess over the Budget grant in section IV., same branch for 1877 (cost of peons clothing).—Sanctioned.

A memorandum was read from the Municipal Commissioner forwarding a letter from the chief account detailing the heads to which certain reappropriations made in the past year have been debited.—Recorded.

The Acting Municipal Commissioner asked sanction to expenditure from time to time in the payment of rewards for the detection of smuggling in the case of liquor liable to the payment of town duty, the amount of such rewards being paid from sale proceeds of confiscated articles.—The sanction was granted.

A memorandum was read from the Acting Municipal Commissioner, dated 26th instant, forwarding a letter stating that the Government of India have no objection to the repayment of any part of the capital of the consolidated loan to the Bombay Municipality being deferred until the whole loan has been advanced. Meanwhile interest should be paid at 4½ per cent.—Recorded.

The Council then proceeded with a further consideration of the draft bye-laws.

HIGH COURT DECREES.

At the High Court yesterday, the following short causes were heard before the Hon. Mr. Justice Pinhey:—

RADHABAI, WIDOW, &c. NURSOO NAGOO AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Farran, instructed by Messrs. Crawford and Bossey, for the plaintiff, the Municipal Commissioner for the city of Bombay, applied for a fortnight's postponement. The application was consented to, and the case was adjourned until the 20th February next.

RANJEE MAKUNJEE AND ANOTHER vs. VERBHJEE JAIRAM AND OTHERS.

Mr. Pherozsha M. Mehta, instructed by Mr. Shamrao, for the plaintiff, applied for a postponement for two months. The second and third defendants had become insolvents and it now became necessary to make Mr. Gamble a party to the suit. The plaint would have to be amended, and a fresh summons issued to Mr. Gamble in respect of those two defendants. The case was postponed until the 27th March next, with leave to plaintiffs to amend the plaint.

BHUGWANDASS BHOWANBHOY vs. SORABJEE PESTONJEE FRAMJEE.

Mr. Mehta, instructed by Messrs. Muljee and Bhowanidass, applied for a week's postponement on behalf of the plaintiff, as the summons had not been served, and there was a likelihood of an arrangement between the parties. The application was granted accordingly.

MOOLJEE HUMBRAJ vs. HAJEE ADUM HAJEE ISMAIL.

Mr. Starling, instructed by Mr. M. H. Khan for the defendant, said this case would probably take a day and a half to hearing, and, as there was a part-heard case before it, he asked that it be taken after that case. Mr. Pigot, instructed by Messrs. Lynch and Tobin, for the plaintiff, consented to the case standing over. His Lordship accordingly ordered the case to come on after the part-heard case.

HERRAVAHOO, WIDOW, AND ANOTHER vs. HAJEE MAMOOJEE AND OTHERS.

There was no appearance for either party, and the case was struck out under section 110 of the Civil Procedure Code.

THE EX-LIQUIDATORS OF THE EAST INDIA BANK IN TROUBLE AGAIN.

YESTERDAY at the High Court, before Sir Charles Sargent in chambers, two judge's summonses taken out against Messrs. Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey and Byramjee Curretjee Ghandy, the former liquidators of the East India Bank, who were removed from the office by order of the High Court, came on for hearing at the instance of the present liquidators of the Bank, Messrs. Dinanath Raghunath Khote and Ardasir Byramjee Kapadia. The Advocate General, instructed by Messrs Hearn and Cleveland, appeared for the present liquidators in support of both summonses. Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Fletcher and Smith, appeared on behalf of Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey and Byramjee Curretjee Ghandy to show cause against the summonses.

The first summons, issued on the 29th September 1876, called upon Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey to show cause why he should not pay to the present liquidators a sum of Rs. 500 in respect of the third call due on 5 shares with interest thereon at 15 per cent. per annum from 21st October 1864, and another sum of Rs. 10,875 in respect of the fourth call on 145 shares, with interest at 18 per cent. per annum from 3rd January 1865; and why he should not pay the costs of and incidental to this summons.

An affidavit made by the present liquidators stated, among other things, that Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey was one of the directors and liquidators of the Bank. The calls in question, with interest, were made payable under resolutions passed at meetings of the directors, at which Cassumbhoy himself was present. It appeared from the stock ledger that he had not yet paid the calls. In 1872, a suit was brought by one Purshotumdas Vallubdas against the present liquidators, and the purchasers of its assets, praying that the sale of the assets should be set aside. Sir Charles Sargent, in his judgment, remarked—"The nature of the contract, as shown by the deed of assignment, and the unsatisfactory and confused accounts of the matter given by the liquidators, entirely forbid the supposition that the liquidators entered into it in good faith and with due regard to the interest of the great body of shareholders for whom they acted. The incidents connected with the transaction in question were such as to lead irresistibly to the conclusion that there was no real *bona fide* sale of the assets for money, but there was merely a scheme or contrivance under the guise of a sale of assets, to which the liquidators, together with Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy, Dhurumsey Poonjbhoy and Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy were parties, for the liquidation of the Company from the control of the shareholders, and in such a manner as might best suit the interest of these persons and their friends, and more particularly with the view to not enforcing the calls. Such scheme or contrivance was not within the powers of the liquidators, and was in its nature a fraud upon the just rights of those shareholders who are not indebted to the Bank," &c. An appeal was filed from Sir Charles Sargent's judgment, which was heard before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Bayley, and their Lordships confirmed the decree with costs, but with some slight variations. Their Lordships, in the course of their judgment, observed—"The whole transaction, in their opinion, was a regular Khoja family plant, and that it was a piece of roguery from beginning to end to prevent the enforcement of calls. It would be upholding a farce to uphold a sale of this kind; and that if such a transaction were maintained, a court of equity would be lending itself to a series of acts, every one of which was reprehensible," &c. The present liquidators had demanded the amount of the calls from Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey, but no reply had been received from him.

Cassumbhoy, in an answering affidavit, denied that he was indebted to the Bank, and said that both the calls were barred. He was formerly one of the liquidators of the Bank, and acted as such until about the middle of the year 1869, when he resigned his office; and the affairs of the liquidation were subsequently attended to by Byramjee Curretjee Ghandy, who continued to act as sole liquidator.

His Lordship, after the argument of counsel and a consideration of the circumstances mentioned in the affidavits, made the first summons absolute with costs, the effect of it being that Cassumbhoy has to pay the calls in question with interest. Counsel's costs were certified.

The second summons, issued on the 16th November 1876, called upon Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey and Byramjee Curretjee Ghandy to show cause why they should not pay to the present liquidators of the Bank the sum of Rs. 30,000, with interest thereon, and the sum of Rs. 5,915 with interest thereon, from 16th September 1869; why they should not deliver to the present liquidators the register book made with Mahomed Dama, and 845 shares of the Bank; and why they should not pay the costs of and incidental to this summons.

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BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

EXCERPTS from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 25th instant:—

Read Government Resolution No. 85, dated 19th January, requesting the Trustees again to discuss (1) whether the dock gates, as at present designed, are of sufficient width to admit of one of H. M.'s troopships being taken into dock without risk of injury; (2) whether it would not be more convenient to place the two gates in two different places in the sea-wall of the dock than to place them close together in one corner of the dock as at present intended; (3) whether double gates are not absolutely necessary.

RESOLUTION.—The following resolution was proposed by Captain Henry:—"The Trustees are of opinion that the dock gates as at present designed are of sufficient width to admit of any of H. M.'s Indian troopships being taken into dock without risk of injury."

It was proposed as an amendment by Captain Robinson, seconded by the Hon'ble Mr. Ravenscroft, "That as the question of the width of the dock entrance has been again opened, one of the gates should be 80 feet wide and the other 60 feet."

The amendment having been put to the meeting, there voted in favour of it Captain Robinson, the Hon'ble Mr. Ravenscroft and the Hon'ble Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee. There voted against it Captain Henry, Mr. Kittredge, Mr. LeMesurier, Mr. Mathew, Mr. Arbuthnot, Colonel Hancock, Mr. Hall and Colonel Baker. The amendment was therefore lost.

On the original proposition being put forward it was proposed as an amendment by Colonel Baker and seconded by Colonel Hancock, "That one gate be made 66 feet wide and the other 54 feet."

There voted in favour of this amendment Colonel Baker and Colonel Hancock and against it Mr. Kittredge, the Hon'ble Mr. Sorabjee, Captain Robinson, Captain Henry, Mr. LeMesurier, Mr. Mathew Mr. Arbuthnot, the Hon'ble Mr. Ravenscroft and Mr. Hall. The amendment was therefore lost.

The resolution proposed by Captain Henry was then put to the meeting and there voted in favour of it Captain Henry, Mr. Kittredge, Mr. LeMesurier, Mr. Mathew, Mr. Arbuthnot, Colonel Hancock, and Mr. Hall. There voted against it Captain Robinson, the Hon'ble Mr. Ravenscroft, the Hon'ble Mr. Sorabjee and Colonel Baker.

The resolution proposed by Captain Henry was therefore declared to be carried.

With regard to the second point referred to the Trustees by Government, it was unanimously resolved, "That the Trustees are of opinion that it would not be convenient to place the two gates in different places in the sea-wall of the dock and with regard to the third point it was also unanimously resolved that the Trustees are of opinion that double gates are not necessary."

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 10th January, recommending that the Carnac and Nicol siding, be let to Messrs Dharsey Gooculdass & Co. and the Musjid Bunder siding to Messrs. Dinshaw Shapoorjee & Co. from 1st February next, and that shed accommodation for the shelter of cotton in the monsoon be put up at Musjid siding. He also recommends that the firewood sidings be retained by the Trustees in their own hands, and that a waggon fee be charged against the firewood dealers for their use.

Read letter, dated 20th January, to the Agent G. I. P. Railway Company, enquiring if the Railway Company will agree to a continuance of the existing arrangement modified as above-mentioned for, say, 2 years, and further asking that the Railway Company will agree to pay siding fees on any stores or materials of its own forwarded from or received at the sidings.

RESOLUTION.—The present contractors should be asked to carry on the existing contracts for another month.

Read letter from the Chief Engineer, dated 15th January, stating that he has entrusted the command of the hopper barges to natives and asking an expression of the opinion of the Trustees on the subject.

Read minutes by Captains Robinson and Henry, stating that they consider natives better adapted for such work than the class of Europeans who can usually be obtained for it.

RESOLUTION.—The employment of natives in command of the hopper barges is approved.

Read letter from the Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce dated 19th January, thanking the Trustees on behalf of the Chamber, for the concessions made in the storage charge on cotton at Apollo Reclamation, and stating that the concessions are liberal, and that the Committee trust they will operate as an inducement to the cotton dealers to bring back the cotton trade to Colaba.

RESOLUTION.—To be recorded.

Read memo. by the Chief Engineer, dated 11th January, recommending that the Trustees build a beacon, estimated to cost Rs 5,000, on the Shewa Spit which is just outside the north-eastern boundary of the harbour on condition that half of the cost be contributed from the Southern Port Funds. He forwards a plan and also copy of correspondence with Collector of Salt Revenue in which that officer agrees to the condition named.

The majority of the members of Harbour and Pilotage Committee recommend that the beacon be built on the terms named, and Captain Henry concurs provided that the Trustees have already erected all the beacons that are required within Port limits.

RESOLUTION.—Sanctioned.

The following was amongst the papers laid on the table:—

PILOTAGE STATEMENT WEEK TO 23RD JANUARY.

16 Vessels piloted into harbour.
13 " " out of "
4 " " transported.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

THE IMPERIAL DURBAR AT DELHI.

(Pall Mall Gazette)

THE reports of the ceremonial just concluded at Delhi will no doubt be studied with interest and gratification by a certain section of the English public. To say that is merely to say that there are some people who like sight-seeing better than anything else in the world, and, next to seeing sights, reading about them. To such persons pageantry of any kind is an end in itself; and a State ceremonial is good or bad, successful or unsuccessful, in proportion to the amount of glare and glitter which accompanies it. This frivolous class, we say, may be pleased by the Delhi proceedings, but we doubt whether any Englishman who asks himself what all this pageantry means, or what are the objects supposed to be attained by it will be able to answer the question to his own entire satisfaction. On the contrary, we more than suspect that the general feeling in the minds of the sober and reflective portion of our countrymen will be an uneasy suspicion that their natural tastes and instincts have been offended by this ceremonial to no advantage whatever; and that of the two ostensible objects which were supposed to be contemplated one is of most questionable expediency and the other has never been attained at all. That, in the first place, the show was in itself an offence to the healthiest tastes of Englishmen we can hardly doubt. To us, at least it appears to be the fitting conclusion to the policy which suggested and carried through the mistaken measure of last session. A tinsel title has been proclaimed with a tawdry and theatrical display of magnificence. For once we find ourselves in thorough agreement with the *Spectator*, and take no more pleasure than our contemporary in the spectacle of the Viceroy and Lady Lytton riding in a gilt howdah on a tall elephant, followed by their two little girls on another elephant, and accompanied by a gigantic herald, ignorant of heraldry, but apparelled in a "strictly heraldic costume of the value of £200." We like the Anglo-Indians whose mind the *Spectator* speaks, prefer the ideal of "a quiet statesman in a rusty black coat," to the masquerading figure into which it has pleased us to transform the Viceroy of India at the Delhi assemblage; and we suppose that our preference is shared by the great majority of sensible Englishmen. These, however, are national prejudices which we should all of us be prepared to waive, if it could be shown that a pageant of this kind is likely to be of any practical advantage. But it is the very sting of the humiliation that the whole show—considered merely as a show—has been very like a failure. It was meant to impress the native chiefs, and it does not appear to have impressed them at all. The pageant we had got up at so much cost and trouble had no novelty or interest for men who pass their lives amid the sort of pomp and glitter which a Viceroy assumes only for a day. This appears quite clearly from the newspaper reports of the proceedings; and it is even painfully evident from the account of the interview of one of the native Princes—the Khan of Khelat—with the Viceroy. The Khan of Khelat had never entered British India before, and the Beloochees who accompanied him are described as being "wholly ignorant of the usages of civilized life." Wild as they looked, however, they seemed not a whit abashed at the splendour of the viceregal Durbar. The Khan was quite at his ease, and answered the Viceroy's questions without hesitation. He had seen, he said, in British India three things which greatly surprised him—namely, steamboats, railways, and telegraphs." Probably the Khan of Khelat was not a conscious satirist; but had he been so, he could hardly have delivered a more quietly effective rebuke to a Government which had not the courage or simplicity to rely upon the true evidences of its power.

We confess that we have read the descriptions of the Delhi ceremonial with a feeling very near akin to shame; and the humiliation of smore or less successful competition in barbaric display is not compensated, so far as we can see, by any prospect of political advantage. On the contrary, we are disposed to think that, as a political measure, the proclamation of the Imperial title, with the formalities detailed in the *Times*, was of most doubtful expediency. When we hear of the Viceroy hanging commemorative medals round the necks of the native chiefs, the idea of "badges" with its associations of dependence or servitude, is that which presents itself most forcibly to our minds. Kindred ideas are suggested by such a proceeding as that of presenting each of the greater chiefs with "a heavy and beautifully worked banner, emblazoned with the arms of his house, and carried on a gilt pole, which bore the inscription, 'From Victoria, Empress of India, 1st of January, 1877.'" We were told at the time of the Royal Titles Act that the native chiefs of India were eagerly looking forward to the assumption of the Imperial title by her Majesty; and indeed it was mainly on the ground of the satisfaction which it would afford to these potentates that the measure was at first officially supported. Certainly, however, the native princes of India must be peculiarly constituted if they could look forward with eagerness to a ceremony which was to end with their being sent home with badges round their necks, and with the name of Victoria, Empress of India, inscribed on their banners. If they liked this, we can only say that they furnish signal exceptions to the ordinary temper of princes, once independent, but now feudatories of a foreign conqueror. It may be, of course, that they were not intended to like it, and that the whole ceremonial was designed as a public advertisement of their subjection and an indirect hint that the power which is their master means to remain supreme. But if so, this amounts to a complete reversal of the arguments by which the assumption of the Imperial title was supported; and we ought to have been favoured with the reasons of the Government for supposing that such an assertion of authority was at this moment necessary or politic. In the absence of proof to that effect, we certainly cannot assume its necessity or policy; and, failing that assumption, we are unable to see what political advantage could accrue from a ceremonial so distasteful to English feeling as that which has just been celebrated at Delhi. There are other grounds, too, of no slight claim to consideration, upon which the proclamation of the Imperial title at this particular moment must be deemed unfortunate. But for the present we will only glance at one of them in remarking that expenses of this costly pageant fall upon a period of great financial difficulty and of famine in Southern India.

THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Times.)

THE half-yearly general meeting of the East Indian Railway Company was held yesterday (January 3rd) at the City Terminus Hotel; Mr. R. W. Crawford, the chairman, presiding. The report, an abstract of which appeared in *The Times*, was taken as read. The chairman, in moving its adoption, said they met on that occasion with more than ordinary satisfaction. At their last meeting, on the 3rd of July, he told them, on the authority of their latest telegraphic advices from Calcutta, that the gross receipts of the traffic for the half-year ended on the 30th of June were estimated to amount to £1,534,000 but the actual receipts had been £1,539,103. The expenditure in the same period, he informed them, was estimated at £520,000, while the actual expenditure had been £514,194. The telegraphic advices, therefore, was £10,909 below the actual result. He would now tell them the results, so far as the directors had ascertained them by telegraph, of the half-year ending the 31st of December last. The receipts were advised as amounting to £1,466,000 which, as compared with the actual result of the corresponding half-year of 1875, showed an increase of no less than £295,766. ("Hear, hear," and cheers.) The expenditure for the half-year to December 1875 was £457,829 and for the corresponding six months of 1876 it was estimated at £500,000. They might, therefore, look forward to a net result of about £966,000 for the half-year ending the 31st ult., as against £717,404 in the corresponding period of 1875, when the surplus profit was 2s. 8d. per cent., of which the shareholders received 1s. 4d. He did not wish to excite any sanguine hopes as to the future, but as their advices for the first half of the year proved "well within the mark," he thought they might rely on the accuracy of the figures which they had just received, which appeared to lead up to a surplus profit of about £1 2s. per cent. for the half-year, of which the shareholder would be entitled to half. In any case, if the figures proved accurate, they might rely on receiving a very good and substantial dividend next half-year. Comparing the results of 1875 with those of 1876, he said the former year produced a gross receipt of £2,509,655, while the latter was expected to give them £3,005,103; and while the former year cost them £963 955, the latter was expected to cost them £1,014,194. The gross receipts, therefore, for the whole year would show, it was hoped, an excess over 1875 of £495,000, while the increase in the expenditure would be only £51,000. (Hear, hear.) The surplus profit for the whole of 1875 was 13s. 10d., of which they received 6s. 11d.; while that of 1876 might be expected to be over £2 8s., which would give the shareholders £1 4s. He thought the results of the year 1876 would show that they had been earning very nearly 7½ per cent. This was earned upon a very large share capital and it was also earned upon the capital of the Jubbulpore line—£3,200,000—upon which they obtained only the guaranteed dividend of 5 per cent. If, like most other railway companies, they had one-third of their capital in preference shares or debentures at low rates of interest—4 or 4½ per cent.—instead of having, probably, not more than one-fifth or one-sixth of their capital in this form, he found that they would actually be earning 9 or 9½ per cent. upon their investment. Turning to the report, he said their passenger traffic had not, generally speaking, been so progressive as perhaps might have been expected by some persons. The number of passengers carried during the year had not materially increased. The receipts, upon the whole had been larger, but this was attributable to a certain degree to the visit of the Prince of Wales to India, which, he thought, had benefited them to the extent of about £40,000. If they could discover any method by which their passenger traffic, which ought to be more progressive, could be encouraged in the same way as they had encouraged the goods traffic, they would take it into consideration. With regard to the goods traffic, he thought that if the shareholders had attentively read the directors' report they would have had no difficulty in arriving at the conclusion that the Board had pursued a very wise policy in reducing the charges for the conveyance of goods to an exceptionally low point. The experience of the famine showed them that the sell of India was enormously productive, but that produce had been for the most part necessarily retained in the districts in which it was grown from the want of any other but the local markets in the neighbourhood. The Government at that time acted wisely in taking off the export duties, and at the same time there was the change in the value of silver. It was obvious that, to enable India to benefit by these advantages, they must "open the door," as it were, to the North-West, where the large cultivation of wheat was carried on. The reduction of the rate had enabled purchasers of wheat in the North-West Provinces to get it down to Calcutta—a distance of 681 miles from Cawnpore—for a sum not exceeding 0s. 4d. per qr., and this, with the other elements of reduced cost, had led to a very great and important increase in the trade of grain between India and this country. The same had been the case with regard to seeds. The real question of interest for them to consider was whether the activity of business, the prosperity which they had enjoyed in the past year was likely to continue, and he must say that he saw nothing in the conditions under which the traffic had been carried on which deterred him from expecting to see its continuance. Every thing was in their favour. They had a great and well-constructed line, which served a country very populous and proportionately rich in its productions. Every year the production progressed, and the difficulty had been to find a sale for it. An outlet for its sale had now been found, and so long as that part of India had fortunate seasons, and agricultural industry could be prosecuted, as it was sure to be under ordinary circumstances, with the freedom and security which now enjoyed in that part of the world, then they had no reason to expect any diminution of the agricultural resources of the country. He then alluded to the advantages which the company derived from the working expenses being so very economical, and from the employment of native labour. They had therefore provided fund in connection with the company, the object of which was to enable, in the first instance, and afterwards to compel persons joining their service to avail themselves of such assistance as the company could give them through that fund which out of the results of the working of the year 1886 would be benefitted by something like £9,000. I conferred very great benefits on their servants. With regard to the company's telegraph system, they had learnt since the publication of the report that the arrangements which they had entered into with the Government could not come into operation so early as the 1st inst. owing to influx of the traffic caused by the Viceroy's visit. Assemblage and by the famine in the Madras Presidency. They were, however, informed, would now come into effect on the 1st of April. Since the report was published advices had also reached them from India that arrangements had been made with the Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railway Company, by which purchasers of grain in the Punjab would be able to send it down to Calcutta from Umritsur—a distance of 1,245 miles—at the remarkable low cost of about 12s. 9d. per qr. He then spoke of the great advantages which they now derived from their collieries, which furnished them at a low cost with coal perfectly adapted to all their purposes, and of the benefits which they might ultimately be able to confer on certain other Indian railway companies by providing them with coal at a very cheap price. Referring to Captain Tyler's report on the Indian guaranteed railways, he said he was struck on reading it with the fact that in dealing with averages their railway did not "make the show" which he thought it might do. The capital of all the Indian guaranteed railways was £95,000,000, of which the company's portion was £30,000,000—in fact they provided 32 per cent. of the capital; the net revenue was £3,555,000, of which their share in 1875 was £1,539,000, or 43 per cent.; the percentage of working expenses for the whole of the railways was stated at 49 per cent., the company's share in 1875 being only a little over 35 per cent. The receipts per mile open of all the railways were £1,226, but the company's receipts were £1,960,; and the expenses per mile open were £693, while in their case they amounted to £752. The net receipts per mile open of all the railways were stated at £923, the company's net receipts being £1,208. Mr. J C Marshman, the deputy chairman, having seconded the adoption of the report, a short discussion followed. The chairman, in reply, said the Government had the power in February, 1879, to intimate their intention of dealing with the undertaking under the contract. If the railway were taken over, the mode in which it was to be done and the terms were prescribed in the contract, and they were very plain and simple. The price at which the stock was to be taken was to be the average price of the stock in the market for the three years preceding the time of the taking over, and if the Government were unwilling or unable to hand over to them some £30,000,000, they might pay them by giving them money value. This might be done by giving them an annuity for the 74 years during which the contract had still to run. The present price of the stock might be taken at £120. They had been very fortunate in the price at which they had sold their bills for the surplus profit. The report was then unanimously adopted, and the dividend having been declared a resolution was passed authorizing the consolidation into stock of all the paid-up shares of the company which have not already been consolidated. Mr. M. Powell, pursuant to notice, then moved a resolution requesting that all deeds of settlements of the company should be forthwith printed, and that a complete copy of the deeds should be forwarded to each member at his request on payment of 1s., "or such less sum as the directors may prescribe." Dr. Beattie having seconded the motion, the chairman said he considered it inexpedient to print the deeds. The resolution was then put to the meeting, but was lost by a large majority. A vote of thanks to the chairman and directors then terminated the proceedings.

PERFUMERY.

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